# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 59. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



## HELMBOLD'S

### FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

**Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu**
*Is the Great Diuretic.*

**Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla**
*Is the Great Blood Purifier.*

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.


## FIRST EDITION

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

### The Amnesty Proclamation—A Glance at its Provisions—The Sickles-Grant Correspondence—The Radical Rebellion, Etc. Etc.

*From the N. Y. World.*

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Cabinet had under consideration at its meeting to-day the new amnesty proclamation, and agreed, after considerable discussion, substantially to the details. I telegraphed you one week ago to-night, the proclamation will not be issued before Monday or Tuesday. It was decided to-day to exclude from the benefits of pardon and amnesty only the following classes:—

First. All persons who have been pretended civil or diplomatic agents, or otherwise domestic and foreign officers of the late pretended Government.

Second. All who have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Brigadier-General in the army, or above the rank of Captain in the navy.

Third. All persons who have been engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate the President or his Cabinet.

Fourth. All who are under indictment in the United States Courts—who were connected with the Rebellion.

Fifth. All who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

If Alexander H. Stevens has not been indicted in a United States Supreme Court (and the fact is not known here, if he has been) he is pardoned by the terms of the coming proclamation; but while Sidell and Mason are in the class which is pardoned of Congressmen who left to join the Rebellion, yet they are excluded from amnesty for having been foreign agents of the Confederate Government. By the new proclamation the following are those who will be pardoned:—

First. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Second. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Third. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

Fourth. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Fifth. All military and naval officers in the Rebel service, who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or in the United States Naval Academy, except those above the rank of Brigadier in the Rebel army, and above the rank of Captain in the Rebel navy.

Sixth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Seventh. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the pretended Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eighth. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the United States, except where their rank is above that of Captain in the Rebel navy or Brigadier-General in the Rebel army.

Ninth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, whose taxable property is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars.

Tenth. All who have taken the oath prescribed in the proclamation of December, 1865.

THE LATE PROCLAMATION AGAINST MILITARY USURPATIONS.

I learn the following was issued to-day:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1867.—The heads of the several executive departments of the Government are instructed to furnish each person holding an appointment in their respective departments with an official copy of the proclamation of the President, bearing date of the 3d instant, with directions strictly to observe the requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

(signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE SICKLES-GRANT CORRESPONDENCE.

In the *World* of Saturday last a full synopsis of the correspondence between Generals Grant and Sickles relative to order No. 10 was given exclusively.

General Sickles' report in to-day's papers omits the telegram sent to him to suspend that portion relating to processes of the United States Courts. It is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—To Major-General Sickles, Charleston, S. C.:—Paragraph 2, General Order No. 10, current series, must not be construed to bar action of a United States Court. Authority conferred on District Commanders does not extend in any respect over the acts of the Courts of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is Grant's telegram revoking the one just given. It completes the telegraphic correspondence:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17, 1867.—Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, Commanding, etc.:—Your despatch of this date is received. Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my despatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

A RADICAL REBELLION.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent says:—

"Some startling revelations are leaking out here touching the revolutionary schemes of the radical leaders. It has been discovered that the plan for radical Governments and negro supremacy in the Southern States was concocted and matured at the Convention of Southern 'Loyalists' on the 13th of September last, in Philadelphia, where were present the radical Governors of the several Northern States. It was then and there determined to organize a revolutionary army which should hold the South under the control of the radicals, regardless of what might be the popular vote. It was also determined that E. M. Pease should by some means be placed at the head of the State organization in Texas, and in obedience to this plot of the revolutionists General Sheridan deposed Governor Throckmorton and installed Pease in the Executive chair. In further continuation of the same plot, General E. J. Davis was given a roving commission by General Sheridan, ostensibly for the purpose of superintending the registration, but really to organize the Texas quota of the Grand Army of the Republic, the members of which are sworn to hold the power of the South regardless of constitutional or legal barriers. That work is now in rapid progress, and funds are being supplied through the 'Loyal Leagues' by the Radical Congressional Committee of this city, of which Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is Chairman. My information is to the effect that this military organization is now being rapidly pushed forward in all the Southern States, and it is reported that the supreme command of this revolutionary force has been bestowed upon the late commander of the Fifth Military District. In view of this powerful organization, which stands ready to throttle the Government, the late proclamation of the President may not be ill-timed. Of the truth of this statement there is now abundant proof, and steps will be taken by the Government to meet the impending danger."

—Dorsey Gardner, now of the *Round Table*, J. K. Medbery, now of the New York *Gazette*, F. W. Potter, now of the Newark *Courier*, and Fred. Goodrich ("Dick Tinto") were, a few years ago, all associated in the editorial conduct of the Trenton (N. J.) *Monitor*, now defunct.

## THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

### A Complete Democratic Victory — The Ticket Elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *World* of this morning publishes the following despatches from California:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—We have elected Governor, Congressmen, Legislature, city officers. Our victory is to the radicals and corruptionists a perfect Waterloo defeat. The Democratic majority is from 5000 to 10,000, a Democratic gain, at the lowest estimate, since the last Gubernatorial election, of 24,000 votes!

We have swept the State, electing all our candidates—State officers, members of the Legislature, and a majority of all the local officers, besides Congressmen. Three Democratic Representatives in Congress probably, and a Senator certainly, from California!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following has been received here:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—Hon. Montgomery Blair and General Denver:—California sends greeting to all conservative citizens at the East, having elected Henry H. Haight Governor by many thousand majority, following in the footsteps of Connecticut, and improving on the example. The Legislature is Democratic, and the State is thoroughly redeemed. Two Congressmen are believed to be elected.

JOSEPH P. HOGE, Chairman.
JOHN MIDDLETON, Treasurer.
THOS. N. CAZNEAN, Secretary.

A private despatch estimates the Democratic majority at 10,000 on the State ticket. The Democratic Congressmen known to be elected are Messrs. Axtell and Johnson, of the First and Third Districts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—11:30 P. M.—The latest despatches from California to high officials state that official returns show that the Democrats have elected their Governor by 10,000 majority, and two of the three Congressmen. The Republicans have probably elected the Republican Congressman in the Second District. A clear Democratic majority is secured in the Legislature, on joint ballot, and this secures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Conness.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA.

The indications now are that the entire Democratic State Ticket of California, including the three Congressmen, has been elected. The following is the ticket:—

Governor, Henry H. Haight; Lieutenant-Governor, William Holden; Secretary of State, H. L. Nichols; Comptroller, Robert Watt; Treasurer, A. Coronel; Surveyor-General, John W. Bost; Attorney-General, J. Hamilton; Harbor Commissioner, James H. Cutter; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Leckel; State Printer, D. W. Gelwicks; Congressmen—First District, S. B. Axtell; Second District, James W. Cofroth; Third District, James A. Jounson.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The later returns from the Vermont election indicate that the Republican majority will be as first announced, 20,000; and that the Democrats will have fifteen members of the House of Representatives, of which John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, will be Speaker, for the third time. Brandon and St. Albans, strong Republican towns, elect Democratic Representatives, because of division among the former. The Vermont newspapers admit that the Democrats have made gains in unexpected quarters; Colchester, for example, that elected a Republican last year by 120 majority, returning a Democrat by 62 majority, and Brandon and St. Albans also electing Democrats to the House of Representatives. In 1866 the whole vote for Governor in Vermont was 48,412, Dillingham's (Rep.) majority being 22,825. In 1865 the whole vote was 36,486, and the majority of Dillingham 18,728. The Presidential election of 1864 called out the voters in force, Lincoln's majority being 29,098 in a total of 55,740.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The following are the State elections to be held this year:—

Iowa—Oct. 8.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges, and members of Legislature.

Kansas—Nov. 6.—Members of Legislature, and amendments to Constitution.

Maine—Sept. 9.—Governor and members of Legislature.

Maryland—Nov. 5.—Constitution.

Massachusetts—Nov. 5.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Councillors, and members of General Court.

Minnesota—Nov. 5.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and members of the Legislature.

New Jersey—Nov. 6.—Members of Legislature.

New York—Nov. 5.—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges, and Members of Legislature.

Ohio—Oct. 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of state, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Judges, Members of Board of Public Works, Members of Legislature, and suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 8.—Judge of Supreme Court and Members of the Legislature.

Wisconsin—November 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature, and amendment to Constitution.

### The Fenian Congress.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The Fenian Congress was called to order this morning, Vice-President Gibbons in the chair. A committee of five, consisting of E. L. Casey, of New York city, M. Scalon, of Chicago, J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, A. L. Morrison, of Illinois, and John Carleton, of New Jersey, was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions on the death of Thomas Francis Meagher. Various resolutions affecting the welfare of the Fenian Brotherhood were received and referred to appropriate committees. Among them was one expressing the feelings of the Congress in regard to the incarceration of American citizens in English dungeons.

On motion, General Spear and Captain Robert Cullen, late of the United States army, were added to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Captain Bardwell S. Casey, H. F. Van Fleet, John Egan, and A. L. Morrison were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Fenian Sisterhood and to the women of America generally, for sympathy and support.

The Congress then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the general welfare of the organization, Peter Cunningham, of Utica, in the chair. President Roberts laid some important communications before the body, which were considered and referred. The Clerk read a communication from the California Circles, signed by Colonel Hamill, State Centre. It was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Policy.

A letter was read from the Acting Attorney-General of the United States, to the effect that the Fenian arms in the hands of the Government had been ordered restored to the organization.

### The Spiritualists' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—To-night the labors of the Spiritualistic Convention ended. The business actually transacted is in great disproportion to the amount of time consumed in the sitting of the Convention. A tremendous amount of talk was indulged in, and spiritualistic essays without number were delivered in the evening by aspiring bloomers or declaimers from Boston.

A resolution recommending a reform in ladies' costumes was passed. Great wrangling and confusion prevailed both in the forenoon and afternoon sessions.

A report was brought in towards the close of the Convention upon the phenomena of spiritualism, which created an immense uproar. The report pronounced all the showy manifestations of spiritualism of which the public has heard so much through the medium of the Davenport brothers and others as positive knavery, whereupon the friends of the swindling showmen in the Convention raised a clamor, and prevented the passage of the report, which lays over until next year.

## SECOND EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

### A New Cable to be Ready for Use Next July.

### A FRANCO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

### The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

### Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Noon.—Consols, 94⅜; United States Five-twenties, 73⅝; Erie Railroad, 45½; Illinois Central, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 22⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Noon.—Cotton dull; the sales are not expected to exceed 8000 bales; prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are also without change.

### Three o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 7—3. P. M.—The closing prices at this hour are as follows:—Consols, 94¾; American securities are dull, with the exception of United States Five-twenties, which are firm at 73½; Erie Railroad, 45⅝; Illinois Central, 77¼; Great Western, 22⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—3 P. M.—Cotton easier, but rather more doing; sales reached 10,000 bales; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Sugar firm. Spirits of Turpentine, 10d.; refined, 1s. 5d. Other articles are unaltered.

### Steamer Britannia Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7.—The steamer Britannia, from New York on the 24th ult., has arrived.

### Foreign News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The European dates by the steamer Hermann are to the 27th ult., but have been mainly anticipated by cable.

The soundings for the cable from Brest are completed, and it is to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre, Mequelon, thence along the coasts of New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, to New York. The cable is now making in London, and will be laid ready for use by the 1st of July next.

The total amount of the church property to be sold at auction in Italy is 159,000,000 lires.

The London *Daily News* says that an alliance of France and Austria is impossible. The only result of the Salzburg Conference is the translation of the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon the Second) to Paris.

The accounts of the Spanish insurrection are conflicting. General Prim has not entered Spain yet. The desertions from the Spanish army are growing numerous. A body of Royal troops had been defeated in Aragon, and many had deserted to the insurrectionists.

A telegram from Perpignan says the insurrection is assuming important proportions. The local authorities are losing ground. On the 23d ult. insurgents destroyed the Alcantara regiment, and routed a squadron of cavalry. The insurgents in Catalonia number 8000. The 22d Regiment of Novare was cut to pieces by the rebels, 300 being killed.

Madrid is reported to be tranquil, and a regiment of cuirassiers and infantry were sent thence to pursue the rebels, who are reported to be fleeing from Aragon to France.

A Constantinople despatch states that the Turkish Government gunboat Feudih drove the Greek blockade-runner Arcadi ashore, after a severe engagement, destroying her, with great loss of life.

An Austrian paper says a joint note by France and Austria will be sent to Prussia, urging the settlement of the North Schleswig question.

## FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

### The Late Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There is authority for stating that it has been determined to furnish to every official, civil and military, under the Government of the United States, a copy of the recent proclamation of civil supremacy, with suitable injunctions of loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws. A circular will shortly issue to the Heads of Departments, with appropriate instructions from the President, charging them respectively with the duty of distributing the proclamation to all persons in the public service.

### The Amnesty Proclamation.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day says:—"During the deliberation of the Cabinet yesterday, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated Amnesty Proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all disqualifications, as well as all penalties incurred by their complicity in the late Rebellion, and of course, so far as the action of the general Government is concerned, from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage."

### The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

The construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has been commenced under such auspices as to insure its prompt completion, thus accommodating the increasing demands of commerce, in addition to the saving of time and the convenience of passengers, by a more certain and easier connection with Washington of the Western, Northern, and Southern trains.

### From Havana, per Steamer Stars and Stripes.

HAVANA, Aug. 31—4 P. M.—A telegram from Key West, received here at noon to-day, having been delayed by the storm, states as follows:—

"KEY WEST, Aug. 30—6 P. M.—The steamer Narva arrived at the buoy, placed seven miles from here, at 4 P. M. to-day, having successfully laid the cable all the way from Punta Rasa. Immediately the end was fastened to the buoy, and she started for this station, laying the remainder. The communication from said buoy to Punta Rasa is perfect. The wind is very high. PHILBRICK."

No further intelligence has been received since.

The storm to day is so severe as to have almost paralyzed business. There have been no wharf sales, and very few transactions otherwise.

It is reported that a large fire has occurred at Matanzas, destroying a warehouse belonging to Mr. Fomienta, containing a large stock of flour, olive oil, and coal oil. The loss is not stated, but it was insured in the British Northern Insurance Company.

It is rumored that certain influential Cubans and Spaniards are engaged in collecting signatures, to present a petition to the Captain-General protesting against the new taxes.

The Sugar Market closes quiet, without any quotable change since previous reports. Exchange is dull.

The storm continues unabated.

### Arrival of Steamers with Two Thousand Passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamer Virginia, from Liverpool; Hermann, from Bremen; and Atalanta, from Liverpool, bringing two thousand passengers. The steamer Columbia, from Galveston.

—A half-grown alligator was captured in the Basin at Baltimore the other day. The young monster was placed in a box and taken to the Schützen Park, when it escaped from the box and got into one of the temporary frame buildings, among some females, causing a great scampering and excitement.

## THE BOAT RACE.

### Vast Multitudes of Visitors—The Metropolitans on the Ground—Riot in Newburg—Race Postponed.

NEWBURG, Sept. 6.—At least 15,000 people were here to-day to witness the boat race between Walter Brown and James Hamill for $2000 a side. Probably no former boat race between any other two men ever excited so much interest as this one, in America. From dawn this morning the usually quiet streets of Newburg were filled with men, women, and children, in holiday attire, many of whom had travelled five and six miles on foot, and others having ridden twenty or thirty miles in waggons and all kinds of turnouts to get a glimpse of the greatest oarmen of the continent. During the night Walter Brown remained quietly at the United States Hotel, while Hamill tarried at Cornwall, about half-a-dozen miles up the river. Walter was silent, but confident, and showed excellent training and handling on the part of his tutors. The Mayor of Newburg, dreading a repetition of the lawless scenes of last summer, when a boat-race was contested here, had summoned to his assistance a body of police from New York, and accordingly, during the day, the familiar blue uniforms of the Metropolitan Police and the well-known features of John S. Young and his Mulberry street detectives were everywhere conspicuous in the crowd that thronged the streets. All day long the air was filled with the shrill, shrieking whistles of the steamboats arriving from New York city, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, and other towns on the Hudson, laden to the water's brink with excited people, who were offering odds on Brown and Hamill, as the sympathies of the betters might happen to be influenced. A number of the boats were accompanied by bands, and gamblers, thieves, prostitutes, and sporting men of various grades were all represented on the docks and in the saloons. Your correspondent came as an invited guest on the Thomas Kiley, which was chartered by Neil Bryant, Chris. O'Connor, James W. Collier, James McMann, Charles Loew, and a number of other gentlemen. Joe Coburn, the champion, was on board, with other sporting men. At 10:30 your correspondent visited Walter Brown, at his room in the United States Hotel, where he was lying on a bed, surrounded by half-a-dozen of his personal friends. He looked well, and said that he weighed 148 pounds, having been trimmed down from 157. He declared his willingness to pull in any water, and seemed sure of victory. Coburn offered $500 to $100 on that, which was not taken. Your correspondent also visited Hamill on board the steamboat where he was waiting for the chop to cease in the waters of the Hudson. He said that he weighed 161 pounds, having been trained down from 191 pounds. He looked very well, but much flesnier than Brown. He did not wish, however, to pull until the water settled, while Brown averred that "any water suited him," and became excited, stating that he could pull all around Hamill. At 6 o'clock to day the water was not smooth enough. Stephen Roberts, the referee, made a speech from the balcony to about five thousand people who were assembled in front of the United States Hotel, very much excited, and shouting. Some were crying out for Hamill, but the majority were enthusiastic for Walter Brown. Roberts said:—"I am sorry, but it is impossible for the race to take place to-day. The water is too rough, and I cannot honestly permit the race to go on. All I wish is to have the best man win." (Cries of "Brown, Brown—Wot's the matter with Hamill? Is he sick, or has he funked?)" Three drunken men were making speeches at the same time with Roberts, and it was impossible distinctly to hear what he was saying. Joe Coburn said to Brown in his bedroom, before the race, "S-a-a-y, honey, jest you win that race, and then think how you will be received by her Majesty when you take that out-rigger of yours to England; and jest think of what the gals will say about ye. Why all the servant-gals are wild about you now." It is feared that there may be serious trouble in Newburg to-night. More than six thousand strangers, half of whom are roughs and pickpockets, are here from New York. Captain Young's detectives arrested to-day three notorious pickpockets, Jesse Allen, Theodore Davis, "Pinching Moll," and twenty-six other well-known thieves, who are all imprisoned in the jail. As I write two desperate fights are going on beneath my windows, in one of which at least 200 persons are engaged. The police are working manfully with their clubs, however.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The display of fireworks which takes place every year on the 15th of August, on the occasion of the Emperor's *fête*, has hitherto cost the city of Paris about 80,000 francs (£3300), whilst this year they have only cost about 30,000 francs (£1200).

—The Strasbourg line of railway has just introduced a new "carriage." It is, in fact, a three-story railroad car; The ground floor is the first-class; the second-class is *an second*, and the third above.

—A Chicago man advertised the other day for a book-keeper. In less than twenty-four hours he had received between sixty and seventy applications for the place. Chicago is overrun with young men out of employment.

—Lowell Mason, the veteran musical composer, and his wife will celebrate their golden wedding next week, at their summer residence, South Orange, N. J.

—It is stated that John B. Gough has been obliged to decline four hundred invitations to lecture during the coming season.

—Among the literary lights who are to beam upon us are Dickens, Kingsley, Sketchley, Dumas, and Mühlbach.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 4 per cent. on Government securities, and 5 per cent. on mixed collaterals. First-class commercial paper ranges at from 6@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 99½, no change; and July, '65, 5-20s at 108}@108¼, a slight decline. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¦ for August 7-30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; and 111¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¼@51·31, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅞@53½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 56⅛, a slight decline. 65 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13¦ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 64, no change; and Philadelphia at 166, no change; 240 was bid for North America; 57½ for Commercial; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 46¦ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142¦; 11 A. M., 142¦; 12 M., 142¦; 1 P. M., 142½.

—The First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., is in some trouble; its drafts on the Fourth National are returned not good.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money remains unchanged on call at 6@5 per cent. to brokers. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 6@7 per cent.

"Foreign Exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109·5@109¾ for commercial; 109¾@110 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109⅞@110⅛; Paris at 60 days, 5·16¼@5·15; do, at short sight, 5·12½@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·15; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·15; Hamburg, 35⅝@36⅝; Amsterdam, 40⅝@41; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78½@78⅝; Prussian thalers, 71¼@72."

—The Boston Bank statement shows the following footings compared with those of previous statements:—

| | *Sept. 2.* | *Aug. 26.* |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | $41,900,000 | $41,900,000 |
| Loans | 97,019,818 | 96,945,478 |
| Specie | 400,680 | 396,476 |
| Legal-tender notes | 15,296,585 | 15,175,423 |
| Due from other banks | 13,062 924 | 12,112,500 |
| Due to other banks | 14,458,176 | 13,423,376 |
| Deposits | 35,810,808 | 35,780,624 |
| Circulation (National) | 24,733,146 | 27,707,736 |
| State circulation | 200,577 | 261,963 |

—The Richmond *Whig*, of September 4, says:—

"It is gratifying to know that money is more abundant with our merchants just now than it has been. In many departments of business there has been a cheering activity. Some of our business houses have already received their new stocks, and are prepared to serve customers. All that the mercantile and industrial classes require to restore something of the old prosperity is abundant crops and speedy reconstruction."

—The *Chicago Republican* of Wednesday says:—

"Local financial affairs remain in about the same condition as noticed in these columns for several days past. Money for legitimate purposes is plenty at ten per cent., but there is no disposition to discount second-class names or paper not accompanied by satisfactory collaterals. The supply of Eastern exchange is liberal, but rates are steady at 81·50 per $100 discount between banks, and at ¼ off buying, and par selling, over the counters."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 5-20s '65 J.y. cp | 108¾ | 100 sh Read R | s5. 51·31 |
| $2000 U S 10-40s cp | 99¼ | 100 do | c. 51·31 |
| $5400 City 6s, New | 101 | 100 do | do. 60 bas30. 51⅝ |
| $300 do. New | 101 | 100 do | do. 60 bas30. 51⅝ |
| $5000 Susq Bds | s5. 61 | 10 sh Comw'lth B | 64 |
| $2000 do | s5. 61 | 1 sh Penna R | 53½ |
| 15 sh C & A | s5. 99 | | |

AFTER BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 5-20s '65 J.y. cp | 108¾ | 100 sh Read R | c. 51⅝ |
| $6000 Pa 6s, 3 series | 103¾ | 200 do | do. 60 bas30. 51⅝ |
| $400 City 6s, Old | 98¾ | 100 do | s5. 51·31 |
| $1000 Leh Val bs | 94 | 100 do | do. 60 bas30. 51⅝ |
| $5000 Sch N pref | 82 | 100 do | do. 51⅝ |
| 5 sh Phila Bk | s5wn. 166 | 100 do | do. 51⅝ |
| 200 sh Phil & E | b60. 28½ | 200 do | do. 60 bas30. 51⅝ |
| 6 sh Leh V R | s3. 56¾ | | |

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¦@111½; old 5-20s, 114@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¦@110; do., 1865, 111@111½; do., July, 108¦@108½; do., 1867, 108¦@108¾; 10-40s, 99¼@99½; 7·30's, Aug., 107⅛@107½; do., June, 107¦@107½; do., July, 107¦@107½. Gold, 142¦@142½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¦@111½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¦@110; do., 1865, 111@111½; do., 1865, new, 108¦@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107½; do., June, 107⅛@107½; do., July 107¦@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do, August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¦@118; do., May, 1865, 116¦@117½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¦@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¦@115½; do. October, 1865, 114¦@115½; Gold, 142¦@142½. Silver, 135@136½.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7.—Bark is scarce and firm at the late advance. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 per ton.

Cotton—Prices are steady, but business is dull. Sales of middlings at 26½@28c. for uplands and New Orleans.

Trade in Flour is exceedingly dull, and prices favor buyers. 600 barrels fancy were taken for shipment on secret terms. The home consumers operated sparingly, only taking enough for immediate use. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine, at $7@7·50; old stock extra at $8@8·50; new do. do. at $9@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12 25; new wheat do. do. at $11@12·50; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·50 to $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·20@2·25. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $1·45@1·50. Corn is scarce and in moderate request. Sales of yellow at $1·26@1·27; and 3000 bushels mixed Western at $1·23@1·24. Oats are quiet, with sales of 5000 bushels at 66@67c. for good and prime. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@26c. per gallon in bond.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig G. and W. Welsh, Watson, Barbados, J. R. Rue & Son.

Brig A. M. Knight, Knight, Bath, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr William, Brigham, Saco, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Manaway, Hampton, Millville, R. D. Wood & Co.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Hammett & Neill.

Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston, Keppler & Bro.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.

Schr E. M. Baxter, Pervere, Georgetown, Heyl & Co.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, Rothermel & Co.

Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, Fortress Monroe, do.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Lynn, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Huntsinger & Co.

Schr J. Crockford, Jones, Newport, Slanickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Champion, Clark, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, 4 days from Georgetown, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, 4 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.

Schr W. P. Garrison, Morris, from Boston.

Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.

Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston.

Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Providence.

Schr E. M. Baxter, Pervere, from New London.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Skower, from Roxbury.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, from Georgetown.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

SAILED.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, for New Orleans.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Wilmington, N. C.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Bessie Simpson, with guano.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Prowess, Hubbert, for Philadelphia, at Cardiff 24th ult.

Barque Jacques, Vinaux, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Brig Mary, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., lat. 44, lon. 51 47.

Brig Manzoni, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 3d inst.

Schr Jane F. Durfee, Huntley, hence, at Dighton 3d inst.

Schr Mary Ella, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 4th inst.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Young, and Gov. J. Y. Smith, Crowell, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr C. C. Clark, Carter, hence at Portland 4th inst.

Schr Jesse L. Leech, Endicott, hence, at Portsmouth 3d inst.

Schr L. Beard, Perry, hence at Newport 5th inst.

Schr Cloud, hence, at New London 5th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.

Schrs R. Borden, Wrightington, and S. L. Simmons,

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Convention and the Judiciary.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The report presented to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on the Judiciary bears the marks of that compromise between discordant views of which it is said to be the result. Its half-way propositions can hardly fail to be greatly modified in one direction or the other, after discussion. The elective principle, which is the distinctive feature of our present system, is either its prime excellence or its grand mistake. If the Convention decide that it is the former, the provision for a life-long term of office will hardly be allowed to stand in the way of a more frequent recurrence to it; if the latter, then there is no logic in admitting even its single application. The great difficulty lies in harmonizing the interests of New York city, which suffers from the pernicious effects of the elective system, with those of the country districts where its results have been more tolerable; and this is the problem which the report evades without even stating it.

The proposed Court of Impeachment retains those features of the present one in its composition, and in the limitation of the punishment it may inflict, to which objection has already been expressed in these columns. If such a Court is to be of any more practical use than it has hitherto been, it is worth while to examine whether its impartiality may not be secured, and its effectiveness increased, in the manner heretofore suggested.

A halting and timid reform is indicated for the Court of Appeals. Its altered composition of seven permanent Judges would be a great improvement on its present variable character, besides embodying the excellent principles to which deserved promisence is given in a special section of the report touching the Supreme Court, that no Judge shall sit in review of his opinion—a principle so essential to the due administration of justice that it is a wonder it was ever disregarded. But the censure which this anomaly has brought down on the present Court of Appeals is far less grave than that provoked by its tardiness in disposing of business. Only professional men and their suffering clients can form any idea of the manner in which this delay of justice has often become equivalent to its denial. Nor would a permanent session of a court so small in number cure the evil, even if it were possible to add that burden to the present exhausting labors of its members. The time required for mature consultation and the preparation of opinions forbids the idea of a continuous hearing of arguments, which seems to the uninitiated a simple remedy for delay. The true cure will be found in increasing the number of judges to double that proposed, if necessary, and classifying the causes brought for their consideration. Let a large Court of Appeals be divided into two or more sections, each of which shall decide upon a particular class of cases, a discrimination being made between those of legal and those of equitable nature, or between those brought from different localities, or between those now known as preferred and those known as ordinary cases. And let the different sections alternate in the trial of these different classes. The increased expense of salaries is not worth considering for a moment where interests so important are involved. Is it fair that the State should save itself the cost of an expeditious administration of justice at the expense of its citizens, who, as suitors, are ruined by delay?

Yet the report regards this difficulty as so insuperable that it intends to perpetuate it. The plan for a commission to clear the arrears of the present calendar is necessary, and the proposed selection of commissioners judicious—but can no better expedient be devised than its renewal as often as the mischief grows unbearable, encumbering the machine of justice with a fifth-wheel, to be set spinning at intervals of ten years because the other four are not large enough?

With regard to the Supreme Court the report recommends certain changes which are only changes, and others to be commended as improvements. There is no great difference between the present arrangement of eight judicial districts, each, except New York, containing four judges, and the new division into four departments, each subdivided into two districts, with eight judges to each country department. If it is intended to distribute the judges unequally among the districts, according to population, there is some reason of symmetry for the change. And the increase of the court sitting in general term to four judges instead of three, is an improvement. But so long as it required that a general term should sit in each district, the present serious inconvenience of conflicting decisions in eight separate independent jurisdictions remains uncorrected. The Pennsylvania system of a single general term passing from district to district seems preferable. When we come, however, to the reforms offered for the city of New York, we find something to approve, though rather as to kind than as to degree. Although it might be better to treat this city, containing nearly one-sixth of the population of the whole State, as a single department with eight or ten judges, instead of a district with only the majority of those ten—for, according to the plan, there must be at least four judges to make a General Term in the other district—yet even this increase in the judicial force is a boon to be thankful for. New York city now has in its Supreme Court and courts of nearly similar jurisdiction fourteen judges; the report gives it sixteen, more equally distributed among the different courts—a welcome addition to the number of judges, though by no means a sufficient one. We are aware that much of the delay in the trial of causes in the city might be prevented by a different arrangement of business in the courts, and that very much of it is chargeable to the procrastinating habits of the Bar, which no legislation can amend; yet, a larger increase in the number of judges, combined with their equal distribution among the several courts, would promote the expeditious administration of justice.

But who can explain the proposition to submit to popular vote three years hence the question whether judges shall be elected or appointed? A report drawn on any coherent plan should frankly have approved one or the other of these irreconcilable systems. Why shirk this very knot of all controversy about the judiciary, and throw over to the future that trouble which, unquestionably before all others, this Convention was expected and called upon in some way to heal? Is not the time as ripe for a conclusion upon it as it ever will be? or must we still suffer till ripeness grows to rottenness? Suppose the Report to be accepted by the Convention, and its action sustained by popular vote, and that the judges take office, as it provides, in 1868, will the people be content in 1870 merely to assert so maimed a right, or so illusory a privilege, as that of having the chance to elect at some indefinite period successors to the officers who have just been placed on the bench for a lifetime? We may depend upon it, if the people mean to elect judges at all, they mean to elect them often. In truth the idea of a life-long term, and that of popular choice, are logically hostile to each other, and it is because we condemn the latter that we so warmly approve the theory of the Report in regard to the former, though with little hope that it will be permitted to go into practice.

Should the plan of conferring a long term of office, however, be adopted, we trust it will first be purged of an element of injustice which it contains. Judges of the higher courts are to hold their seats up to seventy years of age, but as they cannot all reasonably be expected to die at that exact period, there will remain to many an honest, laborious public servant, removed in the ripeness of his judicial powers, some years which he will be yet too old to devote to the active toils of the only profession he is fit for. In such cases a moderate retiring pension would be a just and cheap reward for the State to bestow on those who will have devoted the prime of their lives to its service.

There are several other important topics for comment suggested by this report, to which the want of space prevents more than allusion at present.

### Mr. Seward in Real Estate.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

There is a rather musty anecdote of a French husband who was made happy by tidings that his wife had presented him with an heir. His joy was doubled, an hour later, by the announcement of a second accession to his family circle; but when, after a further interval, the nurse appeared to congratulate him on the birth of a *third* responsibility, he jumped from his seat, exclaiming, "I must go and put a stop to this business!" In a kindred spirit, we were disposed to tolerate the purchase of Walrussia as a rather costly act of deference to our august ally, the Emperor of all the Russias (Walrussia henceforth excepted); but the reports of further investments excite alarm and repulsion. If common report may be trusted, the country is already "let in" for the following sums:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Walrussia (undoubted) | $7 200,000 |
| Bay of Samana (St. Domingo) | 5 000,000 |
| Danish West Indies | 8,000 000 |
| Total | $20,200,000 |

And it is cuttingly added that Governor Seward cannot be spared at this time from the State Department, because he has several delicate operations in the same line as yet uncompleted. General Prim, says a European report, expects soon to be master of Spain, when he will forthwith replenish his exchequer by selling our munificent Secretary the "ever-faithful" island of Cuba for a round hundred millions, and perhaps throw in Porto Rico to sweeten the bargain. In short, there is no end to the outlandish possessions we may acquire if Mr. Seward shall remain long enough in the State Department, and our money (or credit) shall hold out.

Our repugnance to these operations is known to be radical and invincible. They seem to us to assume as their basis the monarchical idea of government. Why should thirty millions here pay money to have one million (or less) elsewhere live under a common government with us? We cannot have colonies, dependencies, subjects, without renouncing the essential conception of democratic institutions. If Cuba, or any other territory, chooses to redeem herself from European thraldom by a payment of money, that is her own affair, and, if she shall afterwards make overtures for a place in our Union, we would have them considered with every desire to find them acceptable; but to buy the alliance of any people is to degrade our political system. What can they bring us more than a fair equivalent for what we can proffer them?

Hitherto, our invulnerability to European attack has been a substantial guarantee against foreign wars. While we are essentially continental and compact, we could, if at war, damage any foreign power more than it could injure us. Even California will be invulnerable from the hour in which our Pacific Railroad is completed. But the acquisition of Walrussia exposes us to annoyance from any great naval power; while West India possessions will enormously increase the cost of any future conflict with Great Britain or France. Either we must dismantle and abandon at the first intimation of war, or we must fortify, provision and garrison at fearful cost—a cost which imposes no corresponding burden on our enemy, who may assail or ignore at pleasure. If we try a half-and-half policy, as we probably shall, the armaments and garrisons of our West Indies would very soon fall a prey to the foe. In no conceivable contingency could they fail to prove a source of weakness and of ruinous cost.

We want to pay our national debt. During the last two years we have reduced it by two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or about one-eleventh of its fearful amount when the civil war closed. We want to go on paying; but the reduction of taxes on the one hand, and Mr. Seward's operations on the other, make us heart-sick. Do, Mr. McCulloch, use up that hundred millions of coin in paying off public debt of some kind, before Governor Seward can make ducks and drakes of it in the real estate market! We fear that custodians may prove recreant, that Congress may repeal more taxes, that thieves may break through and steal—but we fear, above all, the operations of the President, *à la* "Mrs. Toodles." The safest investment for spare funds, the surest safeguard against their misuse, is found in paying honest debts.

### The Step Backward.

*From the N. Y. Independent.*

General Grant has surrendered to the President.

This fact was unexpected. It took the country by surprise. It is still the theme of universal talk.

What is a just judgment of the case?

General Grant is one of the idols of the people. His name is a household word. His portrait hangs in public galleries, in city mansions, and in prairie cabins. His military services have carried forth the whole nation's admiration. His name belongs to one of the brightest (and yet one of the darkest) pages of our history. Such a man's laurels ought not to be rudely disturbed. Such a man's conduct ought not to be lightly called in question.

But it is neither to be denied nor concealed, nor explained away, that General Grant has, within the last few weeks, greatly disappointed the American people. He has, within this period, been more freely criticized, both in the public press and in private circles, that at any former time since he became a famous man. Moreover (much as we dislike to make the confession), these criticisms have been just. There is a natural desire among men to have one's heroes perfect—without blemish or flaw; and, when they are not so in reality, we strive to paint them so in our imagination. But even Grant is now proven to be not a hero in all points.

The President commands Mr. Stanton to abandon an office in which Mr. Stanton has been commanded by the Republicans to stay. The Secretary justly declines; but, in view of superior force, retires under protest. General Grant, to the astonishment of the country, voluntarily accepts Mr. Stanton's vacated place—a place which, in the circumstances, no member of the Republican party could accept without forfeiting his standing in the party, and without losing the confidence of the country. The new Secretary's first act is then an order for the removal of one of the faithfulest of his old officers—a gallant soldier, who better deserves retention at New Orleans than the President deserves retention at Washington. Greatly to General Grant's praise, he protested—warmly and nobly—against the displacement both of Stanton and Sheridan. His letter in behalf of Stanton was marked "private;" and though the injunction of privacy has been removed by the author, the President seems to be too great a coward to exhibit the letter to his fellow-countrymen. The protest in behalf of Sheridan was so honest, indignant, and manly that it thrilled the country, and gave us all a sudden hope that the renegade of the White House had found his master in the hero of Vicksburg. General Grant justly insisted that, if Sheridan were removed, Sheridan's orders should nevertheless remain in force. The exact language of General Grant on this point (in the order to General Thomas) is as follows:—"To continue to execute all orders he might find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter, or modify them." General Grant had a plain and unmistakable legal right to issue such an injunction, or any other which he saw fit. His legal right to do this was expressly vested in him by act of Congress, March, 1867, in these words:—

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claiming under any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders."

Now what is the meaning of these two sections of the Reconstruction act? The plain English of them is that the district commanders should be subject to General Grant, since he was a man whom Congress could trust; and *not* subject to the President, since he was a man whom Congress could *not* trust. The act expressly took away from the President certain powers which, if no such act had been passed, would have been *his;* but which, as soon as the act was passed, became General Grant's. And this was the President's own view of General Grant's powers under this act, as expressly set forth in his veto of the act! Thus, the President says, in his veto message, dated July 19, 1867:—"This act vests in the military commanders, subject *only* to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, an unlimited power to remove any civil or military officer in each of these ten States." He says, moreover, in the same message:—"The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate." Further he says:—"Military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the General of the army. The power of the President is effectually taken away." Exactly so! And when this act of Congress, thus vetoed, was passed despite the veto, it was so passed for the very reason which the President assigned, namely, that military officers in the ten States should "recognize no authority but the General of the army," and that "the power of the President" should be "effectually taken away."

Such was the President's own interpretation of the act when he vetoed it; but, now that he wishes to use the law for his own tyrannous purposes, he has found out a different interpretation—an interpretation by which military officers shall *not* "recognize the authority of the General of the Army," and by which the "power of the President" shall *not* be "effectually taken away"—an interpretation, too, which he has even persuaded General Grant to accept. But General Grant might have said to the President, "Sir, if the text of the law is not, of itself, sufficiently plain as to what are my powers, I have, in addition, your own official interpretation of the law, dated July 19, to warrant me in my resistance to your schemes." Perhaps he *did* say this in that conversation in which (as the *Tribune's* correspondent informs us) "he told Mr. Johnson very plainly that a correct interpretation of the Reconstruction act gave the President no authority to overrule the General's instructions to Thomas in respect to carrying out the orders of Sheridan." Or perhaps he said something like it in that letter to the President (since withdrawn and cancelled) in which we are told that "he made a direct issue with the Executive in regard to the assignment of General Hancock"—the same letter in which (as we are also told) he states "that the Reconstruction act vests in him the power to see that the District Commanders under him faithfully execute the law, and subjects to his approval or disapproval all orders that they may issue"—the same letter in which (as we are still further told) he argues that "the President had no right to annul paragraph 5, which directed Thomas to keep in force the orders of Sheridan."

General Grant abandons not only his original interpretation of the law, but also the President's interpretation of it last July; and he now unites with the President in a different interpretation for August. The General of the Army thus presents to the public the singular spectacle of having entered upon a contest with the Executive without a definite knowledge either of his own powers or of the President's. He begins with one understanding of these powers, and ends with another. So that in the process of fighting against the President, General Grant, instead of conquering his antagonist, is converted by him.

Now, if General Grant became convinced that he was wrong in his attempt to resist the President, certainly it was manly and honest in him (as it would have been in any other man) to retract and amend his error. But we cannot refrain from saying that, even if he was wrong in the first place, and right now, the whole proceeding exhibits in an unhappy light the inadequacy of his judgment in political affairs. All parties must agree that one thing is clear—and that is, either General Grant ought not to have made a fight, or else he ought not to have made a surrender. Such a man as General Grant never figures well in taking a step backwards. When, therefore, he lately planted himself on "Section 5," we expected him to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer." Perhaps, however, he will yet retrieve himself. Meanwhile the country wishes him not to snub, but to conquer the President.

### Sumner, Wilson, and Butler on the Situation.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Senators Sumner and Wilson and General Butler, all of Massachusetts, and all leading radicals in Congress, have been giving pretty freely their views and opinions on the present crisis, and on the principal characters, issues, and difficulties of the political situation. These views and opinions are very interesting, and especially in reference to President Johnson, the impeachment question, General Grant, Chief Justice Chase, and the Presidential succession.

Beginning with Senator Sumner: he pronounces the removal of Secretary Stanton at this time as "a national calamity," that the action of General Grant in consenting to take his place is difficult to explain, and that, considered as a Presidential candidate, "we are left in harrowing uncertainty in regard to his opinions;" that President Johnson "is perverse, pig-headed, and brutal;" that "of course he is a usurper and a tyrant;" that "the wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago," and "put him at once into a straight jacket;" that at last, however, he will be impeached and removed, and "that if any person calling himself a Republican takes the side of the President it will be Mr. Fessenden," styled by Wendell Phillips "a dyspeptic Scotch terrier," but who, according to Sumner, is a pugnacious customer, like Johnson, "though of a much finer fibre," and who "has always had a soft side for Johnson."

Such, in a nutshell, are the views and opinions of Senator Sumner on the subjects presented. His colleague, Wilson, though running in the same general channel, diverges here and there from the track of Sumner. According to Senator Wilson, the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, though embarrassed and delayed by Mr. Johnson, must go through to its consummation. Wilson believes, though a late believer, that "the President will be impeached," that he "deserves impeachment," and that such has become the prevailing judgment of the Republican party. In the opinion of Wilson, Grant and Stanton are in the happiest accord; and Grant, like Stanton, has gone into the War Department "to do what he could and save what he could for the country." As regards President Johnson, Mr. Wilson thinks that "he goes by fits and starts;" that, "in fact, he acts like a man on a 'bust,' who goes to sleep and wakes up and breaks things, and then goes to sleep again, and so on till he gets sober." "In my idea," says the Senator, "he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of passion and temper; and a disappointed man, because he really believed he was going to succeed." Mr. Wilson does not know whether Mr. Chase is a Presidential candidate or not, but thinks "no man better fitted to be President of the United States." Only the other day, however, General Grant was the champion of Wilson against the field.

Next, in summing up the views of General Butler, he does not like the position of General Grant in the War Office. It is "a very difficult and dangerous *role*" that he has to play, and time must be left to tell the consequences. Stanton has the confidence of the country. Seward has evidently determined to be revenged on the Republican party "for its preference for Mr. Lincoln." "Impeachment is sure to come. The same causes which hindered it heretofore will now tend to bring it on," because President Wade's term in the White House must now of necessity be so short that his promotion will excite no jealousies, from the fact, even if so inclined, he can do no mischief against any candidate in his distribution of the spoils. It is on the national finances, however, that General Butler comes forth in the character of an enlightened statesman. When we say that his views on the great money question in the leading details are those which have been ventilated through the *Herald* for many months past, we say all that is necessary in the General's defense, for on this ground no enemy can flank him and bottle him up.

Such are the views, in brief, of three of the most conspicuous Republican leaders of Massachusetts. What do they signify? What is the leading idea, party necessity and party purposes, in which they all concur? It is the impeachment of President Johnson. Differing on other men and other questions, Sumner, Wilson, and Butler are in harmony in regard to President Johnson. Nor do we any longer hear an opposing voice from any corner of the Republican camp against this general cry of impeachment. Mr. Johnson, doubtless, is aware of his danger, and is doing and will do all he can to hold his position. He cannot back out. He must maintain his ground. What then is to follow no man can tell. We may safely predict, however, that Southern reconstruction will be interrupted and delayed, that confusion will be worse confounded between President and Congress and in the Southern States, and that there will be no peace and no reconstruction until this Administration and the present Congress, and this rabid and revolutionary Republican party, are swept out of power by a new party movement representing the will of the people.

### Reaction—A Great Democratic Victory in California.

*From the N. Y. World.*

What Mr. Stevens calls "apathy," and what common sense calls reaction and a return to reason, is now the prominent political feature of the North. The people are tired of radicalism. Its old cant phrases about "justice," the "Rock of Ages," the "progress of liberty," and the like torchlight procession mottoes, have become meaningless from the fact that they were cant and nothing else. It has become a matter of dollars and cents; lower taxes; cheaper rents and food and clothing; in short, it has at last "come home," and the people refuse to sustain radicalism because they cannot afford it. It costs too much. This reaction began in the very stronghold of radicalism—New England. Here is the popular vote in New Hampshire in the years 1866 and 1867:—

| 1866 | | 1867 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dem.* | *Rad.* | *Dem.* | *Rad.* |
| 30,481 | 35,137 | 22,472 | 24,844 |

This gives, in 1866, a radical majority in that State of 4656, while in 1867 the radical majority was but 2472—an enormous falling off in a single year, and on so small a vote. In Connecticut the reaction is fairly remarkable in political annals; radicalism lost in the changed vote of a single year the entire State ticket, and three out of four Congressmen. The vote of 1866 and 1867 stood as follows:—

| 1866. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dem.* | *Rad.* | *Dem.* | *Rad.* |
| 43,433 | 43,974 | 36,584 | 35,691 |

Thus, in Connecticut, radicalism, with a majority of 541 in 1866, in 1867 was defeated by a Democratic majority of 892. The reaction in this State is still more marked, when we remember that only two years before the radical ticket was successful by more than 11,000 majority.

We have, as yet, only imperfect returns from elections this week in Vermont and California. Both are radical States. The vote in Vermont in 1866 was:—

Democratic, 11,292; Radical, 34,117.

Which gives a radical majority of 22,825. The claimed radical majority now is "about 18,000," or an admitted loss of "about" 5000 votes in one year.

From California, however, we have the glorious news that the Democrats have elected the Governor and State candidates, two out of the three Congressmen, and a majority of members of the Legislature—securing, it will be seen, the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. Whatever "explanations" defeated radicalism may offer, the fact cannot be argued away that this great Democratic victory is due to the irresistible popular reaction.

These elections and this reaction will be manifest in the returns in Pennsylvania and Ohio, especially in Ohio, where negro suffrage, which the State has heretofore rejected, is made a prominent issue this fall. In this connection, it is well to call attention to the table presented by the Personal Representation Society to the Albany Constitutional Convention, showing that in the elections last year in twenty-three States, the total radical vote was 2,061,871, against a total of 1,644,308 Democratic votes. The total radical majority is therefore 417,563, and a change of 208,787 votes, or only six per cent., would turn the balance against the radicals in every State.

The following is the table:—

| STATES. | *Republican.* | *Democratic.* | *Republican maj.* | *Votes which would have changed vote.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 69,626 | 41,929 | 27,687 | 13,844 |
| Vermont | 34,117 | 11,292 | 22,825 | 11,413 |
| New Hampshire | 35,137 | 30,481 | 4,656 | 2,328 |
| Massachusetts | 91,980 | 26 671 | 65,309 | 32,655 |
| Rhode Island | 8,197 | 2,816 | 5 381 | 2,691 |
| New Jersey | 65 842 | 63,947 | 1,595 | 798 |
| New York | 366,315 | 352,529 | 13,789 | 6,895 |
| Pennsylvania | 307,274 | 297,096 | 17,178 | 8,589 |
| California | 33,421 | 29,245 | 6,976 | 3,488 |
| Oregon | 10,283 | 9,956 | 372 | 161 |
| Ohio | 256,302 | 213,606 | 42,196 | 21,348 |
| Indiana | 160,903 | 138,899 | 14,202 | 7,101 |
| Kansas | 12,070 | 8,151 | 11 219 | 5,609 |
| Iowa | 91,377 | 55,815 | 35 416 | 17,706 |
| Michigan | 96,746 | 67,708 | 29,038 | 14,519 |
| West Virginia | 23,802 | 17,153 | 6,644 | 3,322 |
| Minnesota | 9,384 | 15,776 | 10,2 8 | 5,104 |
| Illinois | 250,985 | 147,088 | 5,987 | 27,995 |
| Wisconsin | 79,322 | 55,416 | 23,907 | 11,954 |
| Missouri | 62,187 | 40,958 | 21,229 | 10,615 |
| Nevada | 5,126 | 4,038 | 1,090 | 545 |
| Nebraska | 3,938 | 3,838 | 109 | 56 |
| Colorado | 3,529 | 3,421 | 108 | 54 |
| | 2,061,871 | 1,644,308 | 417,563 | 208,789 |
| | 1,644,308 | | | |
| Total votes | 3,706,179 | | | |

This shows that a change of less than six per cent. in the aggregate vote would have given the Democrats the majority of the votes in the Union, whilst in several of the States a change of less than one per cent. would have altered the result. In view of the changes now actually making and the very general reaction, it would seem an appropriate time for the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Herald* to publish their standing editorials on "The Death of the Democratic Party."


# Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for cycle holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

S. E. SMYTH. E. F. ADAIR

SMYTH & ADAIR,

Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Superior Silver-Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(Up Stairs.)

WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET

(Second Floor),

6 27thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,

BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 1821 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 19[

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26[

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1[

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory, No. 22, S. FIFTH Street.

8 5]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Doors.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Platt Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 05.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 15 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 614 WALNUT Street. 7 2[

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BASE BALL MATCH BETWEEN THE UNION CLUB, OF LANSINGBURG, NEW YORK, AND ATHLETICS—DEFEAT OF THE "HAYMAKERS."—About four or five thousand people assembled yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Athletic Club, at Fifteenth and Columbia avenue, to witness the opening game of the series to be played between the Union Club, of Lansingburg, New York, and the Athletics. The "Haymakers" came to us with a splendid reputation as fielders and batters, their record for the season showing a clear score of victories up to their match on Wednesday with the Nationals, when they were defeated by two runs. Yesterday they added another defeat, this time a very heavy one.

The game opened well, and gave evidence of a close and exciting contest, but on the second inning the Athletics' heavy batting proved too much for their opponents, seventeen runs being scored. From this time out the game was one-sided, the Athletics adding thirty runs to their opponents' six. The Union field played superbly at times, especially in the out-field, which is very strong; numerous misplays marked their in-fielding. At the bat, the Union did well, and are decidedly hard hitters, and with ordinary fielding would have run up a good score, but on this occasion the Athletic fielded nobly, but two errors marking their entire play. M. King, of the Unions, and Fisler, of the Athletics, led the batting score. Numerous fine displays at the bat, and in the field, on both sides marked the game. The following are the details:—

| UNION. | O. | R. | ATHLETIC. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Craver, c. | 4 | 0 | Kleinfelder, 1st b. | 7 | 2 |
| Abrams, p. | 4 | 1 | McBride, p. | 3 | 5 |
| McAtee, s. s. | 4 | 0 | Reach, 2d b. | 3 | 6 |
| Leavenworth, 1st b. | 2 | 1 | Wilkins, s. s. | 2 | 6 |
| McKeon, r. f. | 3 | 0 | Fisler, 3d b. | 0 | 7 |
| M. King, c. f. | 1 | 3 | Sensenderfer, l. f. | 2 | 2 |
| Ward, 2d b. | 2 | 1 | Berry, c. f. | 2 | 5 |
| S. King, l. f. | 2 | 2 | Radcliffe, c. | 3 | 5 |
| Penfield, 3d b. | 4 | 6 | Cuthbert, r. f. | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 27 | — | Total | 27 | 47 |

| INNINGS. | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1—8 |
| Athletic | 0 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4—47 |

Fair fly catches.—Union—S. King, 4; Ward, 3; McKeon, 2; Abrams, 1; McAtee, 1; Leavenworth, 1; M. King, 1. Total 13. Athletic—McBride 4; Cuthbert, 3; Fisler 2; Kleinfelder, 1; Sensenderfer, 1. Total, 11.

Foul fly catches.—Union, 0. Athletic—Radcliffe, 2; Fisler 2. Total, 4.

Foul bound catches.—Union—McKeon, 1. Athletic—Radcliffe, 2.

Flies missed.—Union—McKeon, 1; S. King, 1.

Struck out.—Abrams, 1.

Home runs—McAtee, Reach, and Fisler.

Left on bases.—Union, 4; Athletic 8.

Called balls.—Abrams, 14; Ward, 8; McBride, 15.

Passed balls.—Craver, 11; McKeon, 1; McAtee, 2; Radcliffe, 5.

Strikes called.—Union, 14; Athletic, 14.

Umpire—Mr. Watson, Camden Club.

Time of game, 2.45.

UNIFORM BADGE.—A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the different fire companies was held last evening at the hall of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, for the purpose of adopting a badge to be worn by members of the different companies embraced in the Fire Department of this city. Mr. Moulder was called to the chair, and F. A. Morrell acted as Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the matter presented their report. They state that the crowds of idlers and runners attending fires interfere with the workings of the members of the Department, and that they also incite to riot and theft, as well as discord among the companies, when all should be peace and harmony. The committee feel satisfied that the only way to avoid such difficulties is by adopting a uniform badge. They then presented the following:—

*Resolved*, That a badge be adopted which none but members of the Department shall be permitted to wear.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of each company keep an account of the number and name of the member receiving the same, and to furnish the Chief Engineer a copy of the register, so that in case of any misdemeanor on the part of any member registered he could be reported to the company of which he was a member, for their action.

The report was received and the committee continued. After a long discussion on the propriety of adopting the recommendations embraced in the report of the committee, the meeting adjourned until the first Saturday evening in October, to allow time for the matter to be placed properly before the entire Fire Department of the city.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.—Last evening a meeting of delegates from the Wards composing the Third Senatorial District (the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth), was held at the corner of New Market and Brown streets. There was a full attendance. The meeting was in the interest of Captain C. M. Donavan, and in opposition to David M. Nagle. Allan Weber, of the Sixteenth Ward, presided, and Alderman Riddle was Secretary. Captain Donavan made an affidavit before the Alderman, in the presence of the meeting, setting forth that on the morning of the Convention, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Nagle met the deponent, and said that if deponent contested any of his (Nagle's) delegates it would be as much as his (Donovan's) life was worth.

William Lawrence, doorkeeper of the Convention, also made an affidavit to the effect that the Convention was managed in an unfair manner towards Donovan; that his delegates were excluded and bogus delegates admitted, and that rowdyism made the nomination.

A delegate from the Sixteenth Ward also made a statement, corroborating the charges of unfairness made by Lawrence.

Captain Donovan then made an address, in which he said that he intended submitting the questions to the City Executive Committee; that he was willing that a third man might be Senator, but, if he could prevent it, Nagle should never be. He asserted that rowdyism and cheating made the nomination. At the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE SANSOM STREET SUFFERERS.—The total amount collected by the Home Missionary Society, for the Sansom street sufferers, was $992·26, which was distributed *pro rata*, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. A. C. Meley | $75·00 |
| Mrs. Ann Clossan | 70·00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Haddock | 65·00 |
| Mrs. —— Halloway | 65·00 |
| Mrs. Sophia Wolfrom | 65·00 |
| Nancy P. Hamilton | 65·00 |
| Elizabeth Dargin | 60·00 |
| Mary E. Crump | 55·00 |
| Catharine Shuman | 55·00 |
| Wilhemina Hyleman | 60·00 |
| Mrs. Stewart | 50·00 |
| Margaret Endress | 47·26 |
| Mary Hummell | 45·00 |
| Gertrude Langer | 40·00 |
| Barbara Doher | 35·00 |
| Agnes Lang | 35·00 |
| Emma Schwieger | 30·00 |
| Samford Duboyce | 25·00 |
| —— Achuff | 20·00 |
| James Barnett | 10·00 |
| James Gorman | 10·00 |
| Jane Dilks | 10·00 |
| Total | $992·26 |

EARNINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Mrs. Subers stepped into a store, No. 1023 avenue, and while there laid down her monnaie. She alleges that while the proand his wife were engaged in moving ture about, her portemonnaie mysteri- moved away and could not be found. The contained more than $300. The defend- were Mr. and Mrs. William Bowers, and held each in $500 bail to answer at Court. y Bennett, living in Sansom street, below third, and Elizabeth Sheets, living at e place, were arraigned before the Al- for stealing money from Maria Belius, nesday last. The latter had placed $35 osom of her dress and gone to sleep. le in that somnolent state the defend- s alleged, took the money from her. o hours after, ten dollars were re- Mary Bennet. When the latter re- amount she said that it was all that ch a conflict of testimony in the no case was discharged.

OBITUARY.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Abraham H. Alburger, a prominent citizen of the Thirteenth Ward, died at his residence, No. 705 Callowhill street. Mr. Alburger has been an active member of the Republican party for years past, and was highly respected by the citizens generally. He was severely injured several weeks since by running against a knife in the Second street market, from the effects of which he had not fully recovered. At the time of his death he was a School Director of the Thirteenth Ward.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—We learn from the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, Mr. G. W. Eddy, that Philadelphia's favorite orator, John B. Gough, is engaged to lecture for this Association early in October, and that distinguished English orator, Henry Vincent, who so delighted our people last winter, has also been engaged to deliver two lectures in November. Our lecture-going community will please make a note of the above. They have always been indebted to this worthy Association for the best lectures of the season.

REPUBLISHED.—From the "Ledger," of January, 1866.

REASONS WHY

The people buy their Clothing at Oak Hall.

1st. It is the *cheapest* place to *buy* in Philadelphia. The house, doing such a large business, employs a large capital, and gets its goods from manufacturers and importers, and imports for itself

2d. *It is the best place* to buy, because the Clothing that comes from Oak Hall is really first-class in style, make, and trimmings.

3d. Because there is *no disappointment*. Everything is as represented. If an article is recommended it can be *fully relied on*, and this feature to those who are not judges is invaluable.

4th. Because the stock comprises such a splendid *variety* that any one can be pleased. Instead of a dozen styles there are hundreds, and any size or shape can be fitted.

5th. Because the Clerks and Salesmen are *gentlemanly, and polite attention is given to all*, rich or poor, quick people or tedious, whether they wish to purchase or not.

6th. Because of the *cheerfulness* with which an article is exchanged if it does not please the folks at home," or another style is preferred.

7th. Because the *Custom Department* is the *best organized Establishment* in Philadelphia to get a garment made to order, to fit, and finished at short notice, and *promptly* sent home.

8th. Because the assortment of goods in the piece, in the Custom Department, to select a suit from, *surpasses anything* ever known in *Philadelphia*, comprising as many goods as a score of ordinary tailor stores combined.

Let the people of Philadelphia come and see what *industry, organization*, and *close application to business* can do in preparing for the wants of the community, and how careful study and economy in purchasing raw material can cheapen an article to a customer. Orders by mail have the prompt attention of a special Clerk, and where the article is unsatisfactory, may be returned and money refunded.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

P. S.—We have a full line of Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FOUR hundred presents, valued at from $50 to $40,000, will be distributed among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute. No blanks—all are guaranteed something.

GOOD NEWS!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Continental, have just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to customer work.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
First Class Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

THE PLAN adopted by the Washington Library Company for the endowment of the Riverside Institute is one by which every man, woman, and child is handsomely remunerated for contributing to a good cause.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

CALL at the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and secure a circular, containing list of valuable presents to be distributed in aid of the Riverside Institute.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dizziness—Headache. Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines? Sold by all Druggists.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, shares one dollar each, guaranteeing a handsome steel-plate engraving and a present besides.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

EVERY person should purchase at least one share of stock (at $1), now selling for the benefit of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, September 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely.

BETTER THAN FOREIGN PORT.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is better than imported Port, and since the adulteration of the latter it must take its place. It is pure and really excellent and health-giving.—*Troy Times*.

Our druggists have some direct from Mr. Speer.

DEEP WREATH FRAMES, and frames with convex glass, suitable for wax, hair, or preserved flowers, at Reimer & Co's, Manufacturers of Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, No. 624 Arch street.

A PRESENT and an engraving with every share of stock sold for the benefit of the Washington Library Company.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THREE hundred thousand dollars worth of presents to be distributed among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
100 *Warranted Fast Colors.*
100 *Warranted Fast Colors.*
100 *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 845, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wat3t*

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5 33 | MOON RISES | morn. |
| SUN SETS | 6 23 | HIGH WATER | 8 37 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atalanta | London | New York | Aug. 17 |
| Virginia | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 21 |
| Moravian | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 22 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 24 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 24 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Hermann | Southampton | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Atlantic | Southampton | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Allemannia | Southampton | New York | Aug. 28 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 28 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 29 |
| Caledonia | Glasgow | New York | Aug. 30 |
| China | Liverpool | Boston | Aug. 31 |
| Cimbria | Hamburg | New York | Aug. 31 |
| Europe | Brest | New York | Aug. 31 |
| Bellona | London | New York | Aug. 31 |
| C. of Washington | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 31 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germania | New York | Hamburg | Sept. 7 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Sept. 7 |
| C. of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 7 |
| Pennsylvania | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 7 |
| U. Kingdom | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 7 |
| C. of Cork | New York | Antwerp | Sept. 7 |
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 11 |
| Erin | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 11 |
| Cuba | Boston | Liverpool | Sept. 11 |
| Albatche | New York | Bremen | Sept. 14 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |
| Colombia | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 14 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | Sept. 14 |
| Virginia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |
| Persia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 19 |
| Europe | New York | Havre | Sept. 21 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 21 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 25 |
| Arago | New York | Havre | Sept. 28 |
| Belgica | New York | London | Sept. 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juniata | Philada. | New Orleans | Aug. — |
| Tioga | Philada. | New Orleans | Sept. 7 |
| Wyoming | Philada. | Savannah | Sept. — |
| J. W. Everman | Philada. | Charleston | Sept. — |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada. | Havana | Sept. 16 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Charles, Blanchard, Montevideo and a market, Knight & Sons.

Barque Union, Nicklason, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Ann Elize, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Annie Tuft, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nimwaukee, Bramhall, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Alien.

Schr Ann Rambo, Horrocks, 5 days from Georgetown, with coal to captain.

Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr J. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Polar Star, Murphy, 3 days from Baltimore, with grain to J. Barrett.

Schr John Strong, Crawford, from Charlestown.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Mary E. Libby, Mountfort, for Sombrero, sailed from St. Thomas 26th ult.

Barque Ukraine, Melcher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig Estelle, Gilpatrick, for Philadelphia, at Portland 4th inst.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Beadling, hence, was discharging at Cardenas 30th ult.

Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs G. P. Murney, Murney, and T. W. Ware, hence, at Richmond 4th inst.

Schrs A. Pitman, Lambord, and Anna May, May, hence, at Marblehead 4th inst.

Schr Zach. Lynch, hence, at Washington, D. C., 5th inst.

Schr M. A. Dougherty, Dougherty, hence, at Alexandria 5th inst.

Schr Little Rock, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Washington, D. C., 5th inst.

Steamer New York, Marshall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Hooper's Straits, to take the place of the lightvessel now stationed there.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of September 14, 1867.

The lighthouse stands on Sheshoal, in six and a half feet water, mean tide; distant about 300 yards SE. from the lightvessel, and with deep water within 150 yards of it.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

By order.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1867.

## MARRIED.

DAVIS—HESS.—September 3, 1867, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. EUGENIUS MORTON DAVIS to Miss FANNIE M. HESS, both of this city.

DILWORTH—ECKSTEIN.—August 5, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN DILWORTH to Miss ELLEN ECKSTEIN, both of this city.

SKILTON—IDELL.—On the 3d instant, at the residence of General Magilton, in this city, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. OLIVER SKILTON, of Mount Airy, to Miss CATHERINE SPERRY IDELL, of Germantown.

## DIED.

ALBURGER.—On the 6th instant, ABRAHAM H. ALBURGER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and the School Directors of the Thirteenth Section, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Callowhill street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

BROWN.—On the 5th instant, ELEANORA BROWN, daughter of William and Kate Brown, 11 months old.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the grandfather's residence, No. 1217 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CAMBLOS.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGIANA ELIZA, daughter of George W. Camblos.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 1921 Chesnut street, on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, interment at Mount Holly, N. J. **

CUMMINS.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. ANN CUMMINS, aged 104 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Lawrence Cummins, corner of Alder and Thompson streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FANZ.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, ANNIE B., eldest daughter of Lewis and Mary Ann Fanz, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1329 N. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENSEL.—On the 4th instant, of injuries received at the late explosion at the Frankford Arsenal, JOHN WESLEY GENSEL, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Soldiers', Sailors', and Marines' Beneficial Union, of Frankford, and Mohegan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 378 Ann street, Whitehall, near Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HATCHER.—On the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN HATCHER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton, Pa., on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

O'REILLY.—On the 5th instant, TERRANCE, son of Terrance and Ann O'Reilly, aged 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1021 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STEINMETZ.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA S. STEINMETZ, aged 49 years.

The relative and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William P. Way, No. 1707 Wallace street, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. *

WILSON.—On September 6, 1867, LIZZIE H., eldest daughter of Alexander J. and Margaret A. Wilson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 421 N. Second street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.


THE TOUGH SKIN IS ENTIRELY SEPARATED from the nutritious pulp of the green corn when you use a Patent Corn Grater. This makes your fritters, oysters, and other preparations of green corn much superior to those made with ordinary graters. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GATHERING UP THE DIRT, DUST, shreds, etc., as it passes along, a Patent Carpet Sweeper does not press them into the body of the carpet as the broom does. It is therefore less injurious and more expeditious. Two of the most approved kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

APPLE-PARING MACHINE AND CORERS, Barlow and Paring Knives for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. VIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruchets, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 5 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 wr3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23 tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.

FRUIT JARS,
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstuim NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 461 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuthsim


## INSTRUCTION.


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AND
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PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, or Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees:
CADWALADER BIDDLE,
9 4 wfsmw6t Secretary.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1616 FILBERT Street,
will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated schoolroom.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 1 uaw13t

THE LOLLER ACADEMY.—A NORMAL Classical and Business School for Young Men and Boys. Also, the
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
of HATBORO, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Rev. GEORGE HAND, A. M., Principal, will Reopen MONDAY, September 2.

These well-known Schools (half a mile apart, and connected only through the Principal) are beautifully located on the Old York Road, fifteen miles north of Philadelphia, and are well provided for the comfort and thorough training of pupils.

For Circulars address the Principal. 8 31 s2t

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in those branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $250 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsmim No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 250 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.


**The Proposed Amnesty Proclamation.**

THERE seems to be little doubt that Mr. Johnson is about to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all or nearly all the persons concerned in the late Rebellion. Practically, this will be of very little moment, as there is not much likelihood that any of them would ever be brought to trial or punishment anyhow. But as showing Mr. Johnson's determination to override the law, and to antagonize himself against Congress, the matter is of considerable moment. Congress, at its last session, repealed that clause of the law which specially conferred upon the President the power to grant amnesties. Mr. Johnson neither signed the bill containing the repeal nor vetoed it, but kept it beyond the time limited by the Constitution, so that it became a law without his signature. But it is claimed that, under the Constitution, the President has the power to grant an amnesty without any law therefor. This, evidently, was not the view of Congress when the power was conferred by law, nor when that law was repealed. The President, therefore, will be assuming a *doubtful* power, to say the least.

It has been suggested that the granting of an amnesty by the President would work a removal of the disability to take part in the work of reconstruction imposed by Congress upon certain leaders of the Rebellion. The New York *Herald* has urged with considerable persistency the granting of an amnesty on this very ground. But here, again, we meet an express provision of law that no pardon or amnesty granted by the President shall confer the privilege of suffrage or the holding of office upon any person otherwise disqualified. This is the law, and it is so plain that it cannot be evaded. It can only be openly discarded and ignored. Perhaps this is what the President means to do.

Perhaps he has concluded to make no more pretense of obeying and executing the laws, but to manage matters according to his own will. If so, the sooner he demonstrates that fact by some definite overt act the better. He has already nullified the spirit of the laws in numberless instances, but he has been careful always to leave a loophole of escape. Now, however, as he is upon the "war path," perhaps he will venture on more open acts. Unless something of this kind is in contemplation, the issuing of an amnesty proclamation will have no more practical significance than one of Binckley's profound productions.

**Britain, Tremble!**

"Among the business of the Fenian Congress on Thursday, is said to have been the adoption of resolutions relating to American citizens in British prisons; also, the appointment of a committee to confer with the Fenian Sisterhood."

—What fearful import may be conveyed in this brief paragraph it is idle to speculate upon. Great Britain can cope with the male Fenians; can shoot them down and conquer them. But when an army of Amazons approach, who are armed with the two-edged sword of Scripture, and commence to talk the veterans down, we do not think that the "Light Brigade" itself could resist. In having this conference the Brotherhood have displayed no small tact. In the first place, the Sisterhood is by far the most important part of the organization, for out of the $1·50 a-week wages which the sisters receive is levied the contributions which support the Senate. The men are beginning to grow incredulous, and do not do the patriotic, so the Sisterhood rises as the stock of the Brotherhood falls, and a conference is the result. As the cackling of geese saved Rome, who can say that the Irish republic may not thus be rescued?

BADGES FOR FIREMEN.—We notice a resolution adopted at the Convention of the Presidents of Fire Companies yesterday which seems a sensible one. It states, in view of the fact that the crowds of idlers and loafers who run to fires interfere with the proper discharge of the duty of the firemen, that a company badge be worn by each regular member, and that the Secretary of each company keep an account of the number and name of the member receiving the same, and furnish the Chief Engineer a copy of the register, so that in case of any misdemeanor on the part of any member registered, he could be reported to the company of which he was a member or their action.

This seems to be a feasible way of reform of abuses which are rapidly making the companies a nuisance instead of a blessing. It is not the regular member who provokes and causes quarrels and commits thefts, but the hangers-on, and some stringent rule should be adopted to prevent their taking part. By the proposed regulation each company would be responsible for its members, and each member have a character to sustain, which would be lost by any misconduct. Anyhow, the proposed plan will do no harm, and the experiment is well worth a trial, as the evil is great.

LESSON OF THE ACCIDENT.—The frightful accident in Connecticut, in which ten lives were ost by the breaking of a railroad bridge, should teach us the necessity of having regularly appointed inspectors, State officials, who should examine into the condition of the various bridges, and report sensibly and truly of their condition. There are some within a score of miles of Philadelphia which would not stand an official test.

BACK IN THE RANKS.—The *Press*, which a few days since endorsed Judge Ludlow and advocated his reelection to the Bench, declares itself this morning, in a most emphatic leader, in favor of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer. It states that Judge Ludlow "has voluntarily accepted the nomination of a convention whose coarse and offensive platform is an insult to the intelligence and loyalty of this city. He prefers to receive his judicial honors at the hands of a virulent clique rather than from the people. By his own act he stands on the platform and pledged to the record of the Democratic party as fully as Hiester Clymer did in 1865, or Judge Sharswood does now. It is a record written in innocent blood and a platform built on treason. The infamous memories of the Chicago and Harrisburg Conventions forbid that any conscientious Union man should vote for a candidate committed to the unforgotten record of a disloyal party." By this act the phalanx of the Union journals of Philadelphia is once more made complete, our afternoon contemporary having already repented of its ways. Daily we hear of gentlemen who had previously favored Judge Ludlow returning to the ranks and taking their places with their old comrades. They can stand the Judge, but no man with an atom of loyalty in his composition can stand the company in which he finds himself when he supports the Democratic nominee. By October all will have been drawn back.

STILL BETTER.—Mr. McCulloch makes a correction in his statement of the national debt for September, which decidedly improves the aspect of our balance-sheet. He finds that instead of having a debt of $2,505,456,095·05, we have *only* $2,492,783,365·05, or a decline of about thirteen millions more than reported. As the original statement showed a falling off of six millions in a month, we have really diminished our debt about nineteen millions in August. This is a most encouraging exhibit, and far better than we had any reason to expect. It is a satisfaction to get below the two thousand five hundred millions, as hereafter we will speak of our debt as within the two thousand five hundred. If properly managed, and the laws properly executed, we will in the course of a few years be able to show such a diminution as will encourage our countrymen, and, still further, amaze the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We are glad to see that the advice contained in our article on "Universities," published some weeks since, has received the attention of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and that they have adopted some of the suggestions we ventured to throw out. The subject was one of vast importance, and on its proper consideration depended the usefulness of our college. If the reforms proposed are carried into execution, then we will see that Rip Van Winkle shows signs of returning consciousness. If the proper English course is adopted, and all the energies of the students not directed by compulsion to the study of Greek roots, there is some chance for it securing that high place in the ranks of colleges to which its age and high standing entitle it.

WE ARE GLAD to see the nomination for the Legislature of Hon. John Hickman. It is so seldom that gentlemen of Mr. Hickman's standing will consent to receive such an office, that we hail with peculiar satisfaction his acceptance. Chester county could not have selected a better man, for, combined with a fine intellect, he has a large experience, and is, beyond doubt, an honest man.

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE.—One of the most singular and important will cases ever tried in New England is soon to come before the United States Circuit Court in Boston. Sylvia Ann Howland died on the 2d of July, 1865, leaving an estate of over two millions of dollars. Several bequests were made by her will, amounting in all to about half of her property. The remainder was to be put into the hands of trustees, who were to pay the whole income thereof to her niece, Hetty M. Robinson, now Mrs. Greene.

The will was offered for probate on the 4th of August, 1865, when it was contested by the heir-at-law, Mrs. Greene, but, after one postponement and a hearing, it was admitted.

Mrs. Greene thereupon filed an appeal, on the ground that the testatrix, at the time of making the will, was incompetent and unduly influenced. This appeal was afterwards withdrawn, and the decision of the Probate Judge affirmed. The executor was then informed that the contestant would claim the whole estate, on the ground of a contract made with her, and accordingly Mrs. Greene filed a bill in equity with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Boston. This bill sets out that in 1862, in accordance with a written agreement, she and her aunt made mutual wills; that these wills were exchanged; that by the terms of the agreement no subsequent will by either, without due notice to the other, would be binding; that no such notice was given to the contestant; and that, therefore, the will made by the decedent pursuant to said agreement is the only valid testament. The answer denies all the allegations in the bill.

For a year past the parties have been taking testimony, which fills a printed volume of over a thousand pages. The most eminent counsel of Boston and New Bedford have been engaged, and the litigants have abundant means to protract the suit. The social position of the contestants, the amount involved, and the singular claim made by Mrs. Greene, combine to make this case one of the most interesting ever tried in this country.

ART.—Nottingham, England, has had a school of art for fifteen years past. From a small beginning it has steadily grown until it is one of the most successful and flourishing in the kingdom. There are about three hundred students, and at the recent half-yearly examination one hundred and forty-four prizes, including a gold and a silver medal, were awarded by the examiners of South Kensington—a larger proportion than to any other chool in the provinces.

**Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio.**

Hon. Columbus Delano spoke briefly at a meeting in Eaton, Ohio, on the 3d inst. In the course of his remarks he said his hearers should not think that because the war was over the fighting had ceased. Blood was running no longer, but their troubles were not ended. There was as much important work now to be done to promote their own welfare and that of their children as had already been done, and upon the fidelity of the people to the Government depended its perpetuity and prosperity. The foundation on which the conspiracy against the Government rested was the terrible wrong of human bondage, and the design of extending it into the territories of the United States. Its supporters in the South bought up the Northern Democratic leaders, and thus were able to control the nation. But it was written in letters of light, in the eternal and everlasting courts of justice, that a course of iniquity such as that should come to an end. God would not always suffer it to endure, even if the struggle to overthrow it made graveyards by the ten-acre field. He was not speaking of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but of its leaders. The same conspiracy was now going on and its leaders were at work, and would continue to work till the heel of loyal men was placed on the serpent's head. It was the decree of God that they were to fight the Copperhead snake until they had killed it. On the subject of reconstruction he said that the President had undertaken to establish civil governments in the Southern States, but he (Delano) never saw any constitutional authority for it. Congress was required to establish civil governments in all the States. But in regard to the present conspiracy, where were Vallandigham, and Pendleton, and Jeff. Davis, and Toombs, and Mosby, on this question? When Johnson was swinging or reeling around the circle, he said that Congress was a "pretended Congress," "hanging on the verge of the Government." What was that but saying that Congress was an illegal body? Vallandigham and Thurman echoed this declaration; they said that Congress was not a legal body, because all the States were not represented. But if Congress was an illegal body, then its acts were void. Suppose the President, who, instead of being a Moses, was a Pharaoh, prevented any reconstruction this fall. He would then assert the validity of his State governments, and they would be represented in the Electoral College. The people were mistaken if they thought they were yet out of danger. Andrew Johnson was probably now contriving means to remove General Grant; he was now quarreling with him and might remove him. The only way to get rid of the President was to impeach him, and until he was removed he would be an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. The speaker believed there was a deep-seated purpose on the part of the President to restore the Rebels to power, and men like Vallandigham, who opposed the war, supported the President. These men were looking to a revolution. The South was powerless; but they hoped to succeed through the accidental tyrant at Washington. He and no doubt they would be foiled, for Congress had anticipated the President's course. That body knew from Secretary Stanton that Grant was loyal, and would not allow Rebels to be counted in the Electoral College, and they had made a law so that the President could not remove him. But if the President tried to remove him he would find that Grant was there; he would also find one hundred thousand boys in blue ready to stand by the old flag and strike down the conspiracy.

**Letter from Bishop Lamy.**

The safe arrival of the Right Rev. Bishop Lamy and party, who were falsely represented to have been massacred by the Indians, has already been announced. The following letter, printed in the *Catholic Telegraph*, gives an interesting account of their perilous journey:—

SANTA FE, New Mexico, August 19.—Very Reverend Dear Brother:—At last we have reached Santa Fe, after a tedious, fatiguing, hard, and dangerous journey of sixty-two days across the Plains. During the first 150 miles we had rainy and stormy weather. Then for 200 miles the cholera raged, from which a great many died in almost every train; in the company with which we travelled ten were carried off by that dreadful plague.

We had also two attacks from the savages; in the second attack the fight lasted nearly three hours; the savages averaged, I suppose, about three hundred warriors, all well mounted, yelling and shooting at us as they passed at full gallop. We had in our company nearly one hundred men, well armed; we were protected on one side by the Arkansas river, and we had formed a circle with our 80 wagons or vehicles, which passes by the common name of corral, and makes a good rampart against an enemy. Though the balls fell like hail on our camp, sometimes for five minutes at a time, yet, owing to a special protection of God, we had nobody killed; some few wounded, but not dangerously. The savages lost six chiefs, who were carried away by their own warriors; no doubt many of them must have been wounded. The young Julius Mossett, a very promising young man, who was coming with us to New Mexico, died of cholera while we were fighting with the Indians, on the 23d of July, and the youngest sister of the Loretto died on the 24th of the same month from the fright, as I considered it, caused by the attack of the savages. She was only eighteen years old, well educated, and a model of virtue Thus Almighty God was pleased to send many trials, but we arrived on the evening of the 15th instant, and, though it was muddy and raining at the time, more than 2000 people came to meet us, and some came eight miles. All our Sisters are well. Those I brought from the States are agreeably disappointed to find here flourishing establishments, with more commodities than they expected to see with adobe buildings. Adobes are large mud bricks, sun-dried; they are put in the wall with mud. Such is the material of our buildings here.

I hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will soon return, and in good health.

Your devoted in Christ, ✝JOHN B. LAMY,
Bishop of Santa Fe. N. M.

AN ANCIENT FOREST.—In the course of excavations at Hull, England, the navvies have come upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in horizontal position were met with. They are oak, in excellent condition, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel-nuts were found, and some oyster and mussel shells. The discovery is more interesting to geologists, as the trees were found at a depth of about nineteen feet below the water line of the river.

NEEDLES.—Needles were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Growse first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again lost for nearly a century, when it was again recovered by Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. Needles are now chiefly made at Redditch, in Worcestershire, Hathersage, in Derbyshire, and in and near Birmingham.

GOOD FORTUNE.—A poor man in Preston, England, has received a legacy of a very gratifying character. For seven or eight years he has been a pauper on the sick list, and about a year ago, when his wife died, he broke up his house and was sent to the Preston Workhouse, where he was maintained up to a recent period, when he received an intimation that a fortune had been left him. The sum he will receive amounts to £6000. It has been left to him by a female relative in Wales.

UNJUST WEIGHTS.—On the 24th of August the justices of the Tower Hamlets, London, fined fifty-eight tradesmen for the use of false scales, weights, and measures. The list embraced eight licensed victuallers, two beer retailers, twelve chandlers, seven butchers, four coal dealers, seven green-grocers, ten tobacconists, one baker, one pork butcher, one corn and flour dealer, one cheesemonger, two grocers, one oilman, and one person keeping a stall for the sale of fish.

MARRIAGE.—Count Henry Esterhazy has just married the Countess Rowr, daughter of he late Madame Bontag.

COSTLY OBSTINACY.—There are two men in prison in England whose fate it has been to illustrate the nature of lawyers' bills on a magnificent scale. P. Foster, a farmer, now lies in Taunton jail for non-payment of a church rate amounting to the sum of 15s. 7¾d. But the costs of the law proceedings by which he was condemned amount to £147 16s. 9¼d.; J. B. Grant is immured in Whitecross Street Prison for non-payment of £1 13s. church rate, coupled with £257 costs.

ORANGEMEN.—The Orangemen of Belfast, following the example of those of Londonderry, have given an entertainment to the Canadian Grand Master, John Hillyard Cameron. Mr. Stewart Blacker, the chairman, boasted that between Ireland and Canada four hundred thousand Orangemen could be mustered, whilst in England, Scotland, and Australia there were one hundred thousand more.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.—An order from the British War Office has been recently issued limiting the number of soldiers who are to receive permission to marry to seven per cent. of the whole establishment of a corps, and further requiring that no man shall obtain such permission who is not in possession of a good conduct badge. At the same time, the privileges of married soldiers are greatly increased.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. Rev. Dr. WILLITTS will repeat by particular request, his sermon on the "Resurrection of Christ," in the evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Philadelphia, will be celebrated on Sabbath next, Sept. 8, 1867.—Preaching at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. SHADRACK. Addresses may be expected in the Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. THORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PRINCETON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Streets, West Philadelphia.—The Rev. H. AUGUSTUS SMITH will preach in this Church to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mantua is closed for repairs.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L. COATES Street, below Fourth.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. Y. MITCHELL, Pastor. Subject in the evening—"Go forward."

Sabbath School resumed at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Strangers invited.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, Pastor, will preach Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets.—Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach in this Church To-morrow, September 8, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

GERMAN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—D V., the Rev. JOHN P. CONKEY will preach on Sabbath morning and evening. The public are invited. Seats free.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets.—Preaching to-morrow morning and evening, by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

THE REV. DR. CARROW WILL preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—The usual monthly evening service on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D.

THE SERVICES OF THE NEW Baptist Church, to be located at BROAD and MASTER Streets (until the Chapel is completed), will be held every Sabbath at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D. Friends and strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY MONUMENTAL CHURCH (FRONT and MARGARETTA Streets).—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will officiate for deaf mutes at evening service.

PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND MISSION SOCIETY, Office, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street.—Tract Visitors' Monthly Meeting for the Southern District will be held at the Baptist Church, SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, on FRIDAY Evening, 13th inst., at ½ to 8 o'clock.

REV. LAFAYETTE MARKS!!—Mr. MARKS having accepted a call to the NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, will enter upon his pastoral duties To-morrow. Services in the Hall on BROAD Street, above Poplar, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Professor CAMERON of Princeton.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 Chesnut St., Corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.
YOUNG MEN PRACTICALLY EDUCATED FOR BUSINESS.

The Longest Established and Best Organized Commercial College in the City.

The qualifications for Business gained here have already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. A large number of applications received from Business Houses for its Students.

The Course of Instruction includes
BOOK-KEEPING
For Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Commission, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Joint Stock Company, Banking Business, etc.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, receives especial attention.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS
Including the best and most rapid methods of Adding, Multiplying, Dividing, Balancing, Computing Interest, Interest Accounts, Commission, Discounts, Foreign Invoices, Profit and Loss, Foreign Exchange, Averaging Accounts, etc.
BUSINESS FORMS,
Accounts Current, Account Sales, Receipts, Invoices, Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Mercantile Letters, etc. Also,
COMMERCIAL LAW, PHONOGRAPHY, DETECTING COUNTERFEITS, ETC. ETC.

Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. A knowledge of ordinary English branches all the qualifications necessary for entering.

EVENING SESSIONS commence September 16
A separate Department for Ladies. [9 3 tuwsth
Catalogues furnished gratis at the College.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.

Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlmtp

NOTICE.—EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.—A special meeting of the Company will be held at the House THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, relative to the death of our late Brother, ABRAHAM H. ALBURGER.

11 4p S. J. YARGER President.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

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STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

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TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

M'LINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
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FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3atf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stuth[4p

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuthsatmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

NOW READY,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,
PREPARED BY
WARBUTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 6t Next door to the Post Office.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

PINEAPPLES AND GREEN GINGER, JUST arrived, for sale by J. COSTAS,
11 4p* No. 154 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

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|---|---|---|---|
| $210 08 | taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881. | | |
| $231 58 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1862. |
| $168 83 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1864. |
| $209 83 | do. | do. | 5-20s of 1865. |
| $175 08 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July |
| $175 08 | do. | do. | 5-20s of '67. |
| $65 08 | do. | do. | 5 ℔ cent. 10-40s. |
| $204 08 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue. |
| $180 43 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. |
| $174 43 | do. | do. | 7 3-10 Cy. July issue. |

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RHEUMATISM
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.

There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effects while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [8 29 mwsly4p

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ANOTHER INVOICE
JET JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
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8 20 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA.

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JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 xp

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action, and permanent in its effects. Established twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE
6 4 mwf6p Phi

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FURTHER NOMINATIONS—A REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.—The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward have fallen into Democratic habits, and not having the example of California before their eyes, have placed two tickets in the field. One of these tickets, which was completed about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, after the Convention had been in session nearly all night, is made up as follows:—

Select Council—J. W. Robbins.
Common Council—David Gouldy.
School Directors—Charles Begler, Charles Adams, J. R. Fletcher, Colonel E. R. Badger.

Last evening the Executive Committee of the Ward held a meeting at the corner of Federal street and Gray's Ferry road, and endorsed, by a unanimous vote, the ticket placed in nomination by another convention, made up as follows:—

Select Council—Robert Armstrong.
Common Council—George A. Shisler and James S. Stewart.
School Directors—Francis Gwynn, David Baker, John Kessler, and George Austin.

Mr. Armstrong, the candidate for Select Council on this ticket, is at present a member of Common Council.

The friends of the ticket first nominated, however, do not appear disposed to acquiesce in this action of the Executive Committee, as they made a fresh announcement of their candidates in the advertising columns of a contemporary this morning, with a list of the delegates to the nominating Convention appended. From this it appears that two precincts were not represented at all in the Convention. Last year, the vote for members of the Legislature in this Ward stood 2327 Republican to 1774 Democratic, giving a majority of 553, while the average Republican majority in the vote for county officers was about 700. But the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward must remember that a division in their ranks, with so small a majority when presenting a solid front, will enable the Democratic ticket to carry off the victory. Let their petty disagreements be put aside, therefore, and, if necessary, let both tickets be withdrawn and a new one, satisfactory to all sides, agreed upon.

The Democrats of the Twenty-fifth Ward have nominated Edward Onyx for Alderman, in addition to William F. Boucher.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—An old Jew peddler last night entered a saloon at Girard avenue and Shackamaxon street, wherein sat one James S. Lennig. He placed his heavy jacket upon a chair, when it was overturned upon the floor by Lennig. The Jew remonstrated, and was rewarded by a cudgelling and beating at the hands of the malicious James, and eventually the latter drew a pistol, and threatened to blow the head off of the body of the unfortunate peddler. Officers Kurtz and Grant arrived, and prevented the execution of this latter plan by arresting Lennig. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $1000 bail to answer.

OFF FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH.—The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's steamer Tioga cleared from this port for New Orleans yesterday, taking out a full cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. John Ellwood, Mrs. Ruth Hands, Miss Eugenia Cockley, and nine recruits for colored regiments.

The passenger list of the Wyoming, for Savannah, was as follows:—Joseph Brady, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. M. J. Grimley and two children, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. H. J. Cohen, S. F. Keine and wife James E. Bossent, J. H. Jones, J. N. Rogers, and J. C. Hess, Savannah.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE, under the charge of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, will be held at the West Arch Street Church, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., pastor, beginning on Tuesday evening, September 17, and continuing during Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. Eminent and practical Sunday School men, both from this State and other States, will be present and take part in the proceedings. As this institute is intended for the instruction and benefit of superintendents and teachers, it is desired that they will be largely represented at these meetings.

RETURN OF REV. DR. CARROW.—Some months ago the congregation of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth street, below Arch, granted leave of absence to the Rev. G. W. Carrow, D. D., their pastor, who employed this opportunity for a journey abroad. During his absence Dr. Carrow visited all the principal points of interest in Europe, and made a tour through the Holy Land. He has now reached home, and to-morrow will resume his pastoral duties, preaching at half-past 10 in the morning and at half-past 7 in the evening.

BURGLARS.—About two o'clock this morning an attempt was made to break into B. J. Leedom's house, at Bluff and, Germantown. The burglars tore the wire from the dining-room window and forced up the sash, and with a hickory stick, which they left upon the premises, broke the inside shutter, which was fastened with a bar, and scattered the fragments over the floor. This operation made a loud noise, arousing the inmates. The fierce barking of a dog which sleeps in the hall scared the villains, who escaped without securing any booty.

MALICIOUS.—Edward Jones was arrested by Officers Irwin and O'Brien, at Frankford road and Harrison street, for drunkenness. While being conveyed to the Station House he repeatedly assaulted his custodians. When placed within the cell, he avenged the incursions by armed law upon his individual rights by tearing to pieces everything that was tearable in his cell. He was committed by Alderman Shoemaker in default of $1000 bail.

CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Culp of the Fifth District, pursued, but without success, one Thomas Glimer, a young professional thief, who was making off with a box of suspenders. Last night he was arrested by Detective Levy, and is held for a hearing this afternoon.

CAPE MAY.—This is the month to visit Cape Island for real comfort and benefit, and for bathing there is no season of the year when the temperature of the water is so delightful. The railroad company continues to run the Sunday train as heretofore, leaving foot of Market street at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MERITED PROMOTION.—The President has commissioned Captain Norman M. Smith, formerly of this city, late of Company C, 19th Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, as Brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865, for gallantry and meritorious services in the field.

DWELLING ROBBED.—The residence of the Hon. Leonard Myers, No. 604 N. Sixth street, was entered last night, thoroughly ransacked, and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry. Mr. Myers is at present in Europe, and the rest of the family are absent, so that the real amount of the loss cannot be estimated.

THE SEASIDE.—The Sunday morning train to Atlantic City is still regularly run, and at half-past 7 o'clock to-morrow morning will start for the seaside, returning in the afternoon. This is the most delightful month of the whole year for ocean bathing, a fact which our readers should bear in mind.

STEALING SHIRTING.—Officer Samuel Toder, of the Third District, arrested Henry McKnight yesterday, at Delaware avenue and Arch street, for the larceny of sixty-five yards of shirting. Alderman Morrow held him in $1000 bail to answer.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church at the Falls of Schuylkill will be laid, with appropriate services and ceremonies. A general invitation to the public is presented.

A FOUL HIT in the back of Officer Cramer's neck by James Swann, on Sunday night, at William and Richmond streets, caused the latter's arrest and committal in default of $1500 bail by Alderman Senix.

A LARGE HAUL.—Last night the police of the Second District gathered up 105 vagrants, and between the hours of one and three o'clock this morning, 100 of them were installed in prison.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. Frank Hampton, who has long been connected with the Police Department of the city, and has occupied the position of Lieutenant in the Second District, resigned yesterday.

# THIRD EDITION

### The Boat Race Again Postponed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The great boat race between Brown and Hamill has been again postponed on account of the roughness of the water. It will come off on Monday next.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 109⅞; Reading, 102⅝; Canton Company, 47¼; Erie, 69⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 111⅛; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 106; Illinois Central, 121; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 108⅝; Hudson River, 126⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 111⅜; Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅜; others, 107⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝. Money, 4@6 per cent. Gold, 142⅝.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Flour firmer; 6@20c. higher; sales of 8000 barrels—State, $7@10·85; Ohio, $8·50@11·90. Western, $7@12·75. Southern, $8·25@13·25; California, $11@13. Wheat firmer; sales of 13·00 bushels—amber Southern, $2·35; white Michigan, $2·65. Corn advanced 1@2c., sales of 70,000 bushels—mixed Western, $1·07½@1·15. Oats advanced 1@2c.; sales of 4·,000 bushels—Western, 69@70c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $24·25. Lard quiet at 12¾@13c.

### Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111¼@111¾.
United States 5-20s, new 1865, 108½@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108½@108⅝.
United States 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾.
August 7·30s, 107½@107¾.
June and July 7·30s, 107⅜@107½. Market steady.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 78⅝, firm.

## *ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.*

### The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn Placed in the Hands of a Receiver.

The following official order of the Comptroller of the Currency announces the failure of another National Bank—the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 18·7.—*Whereas*, the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, a national banking association, organized pursuant to the laws of the United States, and located in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, did on the 20th day of July, 1867, have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to fifteen per centum of its circulation and deposits; and said association on the 30th day of July aforesaid was duly notified to make good such reserve of lawful money; and

*Whereas*, said association did wholly fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, and has not yet made good the same, as appears from the report of Charles Calender, National Bank Examiner, made to this office on the 2d day of September instant:

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hurlburd Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by law, do hereby appoint Frederick A. Platt, of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., Receiver of the said "The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn," with all the powers duties, and responsibilities given to or imposed upon a Receiver under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Approved June 3, 1864.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and have caused my seal of office to be affixed to these presents, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the day and year first above written. HILAND R. HURLBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Approved and concurred in.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank was established in 1852, and in 1865 continued business under the national bank system. The capital was represented at $380,000; shares, 15,000; par $20. The following are the officers of the Bank:—President, Oren M. Beach; Cashier, Hy. W. Redfield; Directors, O. M. Beach, Anthony Betts, John Hicks, David Sturtevant, Sylvester Tuttle, W. I. Pooley, S. W. Woolsey, Sylvester M. Beard, Watson Sanford, George Ricard, Howell Smith, David Williams, Daniel D. Leary.

Early in the winter of 1866 the messenger of the bank, while proceeding along Beekman street in this city, was attacked by a man who robbed him of a valise containing some ten thousand dollars. This circumstance is probably yet fresh in the memory of many readers. After the commission of the robbery the thief jumped into a butcher's wagon with his booty, and nothing has yet been seen or heard of him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report of this Court the following petitions have been filed:—

Philip B. Veiller, New York city, formerly of Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 27. Order of reference to Register Fisher for September 10.

Joseph Deysher, Reading, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 27. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger, for September 2.

William Saylor, Pottsville, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 28. Order of reference to Register Hobart, for September 4.

Isaac Michael, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 28. Order of reference to Register Parsons for September 4.

John Winchester, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 29. Order of reference to Register Fisher for September 5.

Charles E. Beck, Pottsville, Pa. Petition of E. D. Wartluft that Charles E. Beck be declared bankrupt filed August 29.

Henry Dinstein, Philadelphia, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance and schedules filed August 29. Order of reference to Register Fisher for September 4.

John C. Paynter, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance and schedules filed August 30. Order of reference to Register Ashton for September 6.

Jos. B. Nevins, Nicetown, Philadelphia. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed August 31. Order of reference to Register Chase for September 4.

Charles Still, Willistown, Chester county, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 2. Order of reference to Register Thomas for September 7.

David Duncan, Philadelphia. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 2. Order of reference to Register Fisher for September 5.

Marcus Cohen and Nathan Friedman, trading as Cohen & Friedman, Philadelphia. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 2. Order of reference to Register Fisher for September 7.

William Myers, Reading, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 3. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger for September 10.

Percival Heilner, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance and schedules filed September 4. Order of reference to Register Ashton for September 9.

Joseph B. Knauff, New Buffalo, Perry county, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 5. Order of reference to Register Barnett for September 12.

Isadore Wilson, Fremont, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 5. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger for September 11.

Mayer Siegel, Reading, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 7. Order of reference to Register Maltzberger for September 13.

John Llewellyn, Columbia, Pa. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 5. Order of reference to Register Slaymaker for September 10.

James B. Mitchell, Philadelphia. Petition, oath of allegiance, and schedules filed September 6. Order of reference to Register McMichael for September 13.

There is in all one hundred and thirty cases on the docket.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court. The following opinion, deciding the petition made last Saturday and then reported, was delivered:—

In the matter of the petition of "The Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia" to change its corporate name. Peirce, J.:—

The petitioners in this case pray that their corporate name may be changed to "The Philadelphia Polytechnic University." This is opposed by the trustees of "The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania," on the ground that their College is located in the city of Philadelphia, and is commonly known as the Philadelphia Polytechnic College; and that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, refused to incorporate the petitioners by the name of the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, and that compliance with the request of the petitioners would be detrimental to the well-earned reputation and prosperity of the institution with which they are connected. This application was before this Court previously to change the name of this College to the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, which, after argument, was refused by President Judge Allison. The petitioners now propose to call their name "The Philadelphia Polytechnic University." Is this name so distinctive that it would not be liable to be confounded with the Philadelphia Polytechnic College of remonstrants? The words school, college, university, though having different origins, and different shades of meaning, are of general application to a place of instruction. Thus, Richardson defines a university to be a "school or college for teaching." A university is properly a universal school in which are taught all branches of learning. And Milton, in his Treatise on education, says:—"This place shall be at once both School and University, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship." But though this is the large sense of the term, it also has the other meaning of a school or college for teaching. It was strongly urged by the learned counsel for the petitioner, in the argument of this case, that there could be no such exclusive right or proprietorship of the term *Polytechnic* as to entitle the remonstrants to the sole use of it. The answer to this is of a twofold character—first, that this is not a question of the use or appropriation of words which are open to every one, but is a petition for the grant of a corporate privilege, the granting of which once belonged to the Legislature, but which has since been conferred on the Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth. It is, therefore, a matter of sound discretion in the Court, and not of rights in the petitioners. Second, It does not seem to me that the objection of the remonstrants rests on the use of the word Polytechnic, but in the general resemblance of the two names.

The one is the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, usually known as and called the Philadelphia Polytechnic College; the other is proposed to be called the Philadelphia Polytechnic University. The objects of these institutions being alike, their localities being in the same city, and their names to the popular comprehension not being dissimilar, it may be readily anticipated that they will be confounded in the public mind, and disadvantages either to the one or the other, or to both of them, result from this popular confusion of them. On the subject of trade-marks, to which this application of names is analogous, Courts of Equity have restrained a defendant who employs a colorable artifice, not strictly a *fac simile*, or imitation. Coffin vs. Brunton, 4 McLean, 516; Colladay vs. Baird, 4 Philadelphia, 129. So an injunction will be granted to restrain an owner from running omnibuses having on them such names, and words, and devices as to form a colorable imitation of the words, names, and devices on the omnibuses of the plaintiff: 2 Story's Equity Juris., sec. 951; Knott vs. Morgan, 2 Keen's Rep., 213. So a publisher was restrained from putting forth the same melody with different words, but with words so similar as to give it the appearance of being the same, and stating that it had been sung by the same performer at the same place named in plaintiff's publication, which was false. (Chappel vs. Sheard, 2 Kay & J., 117.) And the defendant cannot escape responsibility by cautioning his shopmen to explain to customers that the music is not the same as the plaintiff's. (Chappel vs. Davison, 2 Kay & J., 129.) It may be suggested, also, that Polytechnic University, if the word University is used in its full sense, as applied to arts, is a misnomer or contradiction of terms. We may say a technic or art university, but to say a polytechnic or many arts university is to imply a universal art school in which only a part or many of the arts are taught.

This petition is refused, with leave to the petitioners to the full bench of the Judges of this Court, if they should so desire.

The Commonwealth ex rel., pro Greening, vs. Captain Kerin, of the United States Cavalry. This was a writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of the relator from the army, upon the ground that he was enlisted under age and without the consent of his parents. The testimony of the boy's father substantiated this declaration, and the boy was discharged.

Commonwealth ex. rel. Corfield vs. The Keeper of the County Prison. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator, who was committed to answer the charge of larceny. The allegation was that the defendant committed the theft in the State of New Jersey, but there was no evidence whatever to support the allegations; therefore he was discharged.

The Commonwealth ex. rel. Minnie Brofey vs. The Keeper of County Prison. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator, who was bound over to answer a charge of being accessory before the fact to an assault and battery, with intent to kill. This is the wife of William Brioey, who shot Ellen Brofey several Sundays ago, and the principal evidence against her was, that she handed her husband by his command the gun with which he inflicted dangerous wounds upon Ellen Brofey. The Judge continued the case to await the result of Mrs. Brofey's wounds.

REMOVING LIQUOR UNLAWFULLY.—It appears that whisky-dealing men are restricted to removing their distilled spirits within certain specified hours. John Gilchrist was arrested upon the oath of John T. Hoch, who testified that defendant removed three barrels of whisky after 9 o'clock, to a place on Hancock street. The case was brought up before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr. The defendant was held in bail to answer.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES.
*We have reduced all prices.*
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*We have reduced all prices.*
*Of Summer Clothing, to Close out Stock.*
*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO.'S TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 680 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PORTRAIT OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP J. F. WOOD.—This admirable work of art has just appeared. The public are indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. Lanahan & Smith for its production. The number of copies is limited, and the admirers of Bishop Wood should be prompt in sending their orders to the publishers, at their office, Eighteenth and Race streets.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
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*Reasonable Prices.* ☜
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

## DIED.

*For additional Deaths see Third Page.*

ALBURGER.—On the 6th instant, ABRAHAM H. ALBURGER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; the School Directors of the Thirteenth Section; and the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Callowhill street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

COCHRAN.—On the 6th instant, SARAH A., daughter of Andrew Cochran, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Metzger, No. 1801 Wallace street.

McWALTERS.—On Friday, the 6th instant, JOHN McWALTERS

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1856 Camac street, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do. $189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do. $199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do. $174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do, $174·33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street,

Sale at No. 116 Market street.
BAR AND FIXTURES, MIRRORS, BAGATELLE TABLE, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Market street. [9 7 2t

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, will begin on TUESDAY, September 10. Apply to College Building, MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. 9 7 3t*

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 8·08 A. M. and leave Oxford at 2·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

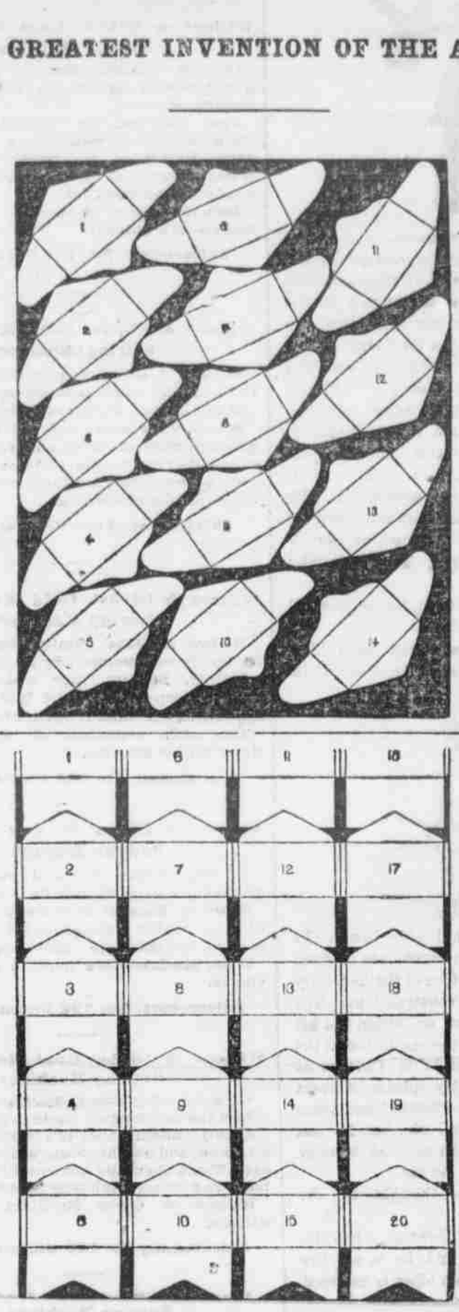
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. 5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!
ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

LOCKWOOD'S IMPROVED ENVELOPES,

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!!!

THIS ENGRAVING SHOWS THE MANNER OF CUTTING THE OLD STYLE OF ENVELOPES.



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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO STATIONERS AND ALL BUYERS OF ENVELOPES.

THE LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Announce to the Trade and *to Consumers* that they are prepared to fill orders for Envelopes in lots of 1000 to 5,000,000, for immediate delivery or contract, and have forty different grades of papers in stock, both Engine and Tub or Animal sized, and of a variety of colors and weights.

About a year ago we purchased an interest in certain Patents on Envelopes and Envelope Machinery, whereby a saving of 25 to 30 per cent. is made in the manufacture of Envelopes, and since that time have been engaged in building machinery, intending to add this branch of manufacture to our business.

We are now prepared to make from 300,000 to 400,000 a day, and have machinery building to produce 700,000 daily (which, by running day and night, can be increased to 1,400,000 a day, *a production nearly treble that of any concern in the country*).

The greatest capacity of any Envelope Machine previously invented is 20,000 to 25,000 a day, requiring from three to five handlings, while our new machine has an average production of 80,000 to 90,000 a day, *the paper passing in from a continuous roll at one end, and the Envelopes coming out gummed and completed at the other, at the rate of 175 to 200 a minute.*

These Envelopes are neater in appearance, more evenly gummed, and are less liable to be opened than the old style, while to Printers and Lithographers they offer great advantages in the *saving in type*, and neatness in appearance when printed, there being *fewer thicknesses of paper* than in the old style, and a more even surface for printing.

We are prepared to take orders for Envelopes, *Plain or Printed*, having ten of Gordon's latest improved Printing Presses, with 150 fonts of new type.

For the purpose of introducing our Envelopes to the public, we will sell either plain or printed, *in lots of* 1000 *and upwards*, and have adopted a uniform scale of discounts, and parties purchasing in lots of 5000 or over will receive a discount from our regular prices—*the larger the order, the greater the discount.*

To prevent mistakes, and to secure the best goods and lowest prices, parties ordering are advised to send their orders direct to our office, and samples will be sent to or shown those who are unable to call.

W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,

Nos. 255 and 259 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AND

No. 310 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER COLLARS, ENVELOPES, AND TAGS.

PAPER COLLARS.

We still continue to manufacture, on a more extended scale, our celebrated *cloth-lined* and other styles of PAPER COLLARS, and beg to call the attention of the trade to the reduction made in prices on August 1, and to the increased discounts now allowed to large dealers.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whate

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PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

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DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

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We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
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WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L

REMEMBER
*That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum, Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.*

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No 12 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when in, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Bethlehem Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express,
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in the United States.

NUMBER CXXXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

## ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

**September.**

**Monday, 2.**—School begins. The school days are taken advantage of by the street candy stands to commence business, and *these cool days* by the other merchants to prepare for the fall trade.

**Tuesday, 3.**—Convention of Democrats at Military Hall, to nominate members for the Legislature. A split among the heads of the Convention resulted in a fight, in which the heads of some of the members were also split.

**Wednesday, 4.**—Equal Rights and Equal Suffrage Convention at Wilmington. The different "Hundreds" of Delaware, on account of the smallness of the State, were represented by fifties.

**Thursday, 5.**—The Spiritualists hold a Convention in Ohio, and discuss the feasibility of making themselves a secret society, thus trying to "turn the tables" on the Masons.

**Friday, 6.**—The "Haymakers" go to Washington to play ball. Andy refuses to see these hay "cocks," saying that he has no time; that he himself must make hay while the sun shines.

**Saturday, 7.**—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor commences his fall trade, as his summer trade was not a profitable one.

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR EASTERN CORRESPONDENT!

### His Interview with Ben. Butler!

### WHAT BEN. SAYS AND WHAT HE DOESN'T!

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

GLOSTER, Mass., Sept. 4.

Dear Series Editor:—I yesterday called on General Butler, who, as you may have heard, is building a house here "on the rock" overlooking the sea, and, as preliminary to operations, has moved here in a small frame shanty with his family, while he himself, to oversee the work, occupies a tent on the top of the hill, living over again his tent-life on the battle-field. I waited upon him; when he took down his pipe, and "told how fields were won." Butler, like Grant, is a great smoker; but, unlike him, he

TALKS AS HE SMOKES;

and, as he smoked and talked, I wrote the notes from which I compile this letter. The conversation, of course, soon turned on political subjects, and I asked him his views of

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"Well," he said, "the situation would be sufficiently alarming if it was certain that Johnson was acting from purpose and plan, and not from obstinacy and personal ill-will. Like other white men from Tennessee, he is very uncertain. If he could be calculated upon, as another man might be, me for example"—the General took half-a-dozen extra vigorous puffs—"one would say that these acts in removing the three capital S's, Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, might be called the S-sense of treason, and was part of a plan to take something stronger than his usual bitters, perhaps the control of the Government, upon the theory that the legislation of Congress was unconstitutional, and, therefore, not binding on the Executive; just as he considers his morning 'eye-openers' and evening 'nightcaps' just the thing for his Constitution; therefore not to be omitted under any circumstances.

"His course would seem to indicate, by putting General Grant into the War Department to smoke his cigar there, that he would expect some fire where there was so much smoke; but as Grant drew his fire so mild on Stanton, the President now regards him a kind of flash in the pan. But the wavering and instability of the President heretofore (in more senses than one)"—and he gave a sly wink with his other eye towards a bottle—"relieves the country from any pressing belief of danger. Johnson lacks courage and capacity. If he should reorganize his cabinet and sideboard at the same time, by putting Jerry Black in one, and taking Tom and Jerry and John out of the other"—Here I interrupted, and asked, "what John?" "Demi-John," continued the General, without a smile, though a "smile" would have been appropriate with both of us, the weather being warm and dry—"he would have a certain amount of both courage and capacity. Then, indeed, a conservative reaction might begin, and one could easily predict the probable turn of events. But now we are in the condition of the sportsman who refused to match his blood horse for a race with the farmer's old white bull, because no man could tell how fast a lop-horned bull would run."

I asked the General if he knew Mr. Black personally, and what he thought of him.

"Yes," he said, "I know Black; I have

MET HIM AT THE BAR.

He is a man of decided genius and good taste. I never knew a better judge of mixed drinks than Jerry. He believes thoroughly in the unconstitutionality of the war; also, that Andrew Jackson is not dead, as do many of his fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania. Not doubting on these points, he would have no hesitancy in following his plans to their logical sequence, which would be, of course, restoring slavery back again, where practicable, and all good Democrats to vote their tickets 'solid.' This, with him, would be true conservatism. He looks with distrust upon any other course, and regards the present Congress as revolutionary, and tending to bring the Democratic party into disrepute."

I then asked what he thought of General Grant's position in the Cabinet.

"Grant," he said, "has taken upon himself a very difficult and dangerous *rôle*. If he

gets safely through it, I shall give him credit for more ability than I have ever been inclined to do. His accepting the office of the Secretary of War is open to two constructions. The President's request was not an order, yet his friends say he interpreted the invitation of the President to 'swing the circle' to Chicago as an order; and so of this. My opinion of Grant I will keep 'corked up in a bottle,' and await events. Time will soon tell whether he can fight it out on the line he has now taken up or not. It is to be hoped that he can."

I next asked what he thought of Mr. Stanton.

"Stanton," resumed the General, "has the confidence of the country, and he is yet the Secretary of War, though his office is usurped and he is trout-fishing in the White Mountains; yet I cannot doubt for a moment but that Congress will reinstate him."

I asked his opinion of Mr. Seward.

"It seems to me," he said, "that there can be but one explanation of Seward's course—he gave his note for sixty days at the commencement of the Rebellion, and it was not honored, and he acts like a man dead-broke ever since. He insists that we can't stand the expenses of the war. Yet he goes about buying up all the barren and frozen continents, islands, and peninsulas in the market. He feels that the Republican party is never going to make him President, and he is determined, if possible, to break up the party on that account. Like a pan of new milk, he has been soured by the storms of politics; and, to continue the figure, instead of the rich cream of patriotism that used to rise on the surface of his acts, nothing but the weakest and bluest of milk and water is seen in all of his doings. No amount of churning could get a pound of butter out of him."

I now asked General Butler's opinion of the prospects of impeachment.

He replied: "Impeachment is sure to come. I would hold it as a rod in pickle; and had it been kept in view properly before the President, he would never have ventured as he has done. That was my opinion once, and is yet; but I have got accustomed to have my opinions on public affairs made good twelve months after date."

With these philosophic views of things by the General, I must close. After our conversation I took a walk on the beach with the General and his family, whose wife, by-the-way, is reckoned a beauty hereabouts, which is not the case with her husband. Any fair morning on the beach you can see Beauty and the "Beast" in consultation on their new dwelling and its surroundings.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

### A Delicious Beverage.

"I see we have spiritualism at the White House," says Jones.

"How 's that?" said we.

"Why, Tom Florence and Jerry Black are dictating the Amnesty Proclamation that the President is writing,' says Jones.

"Well, what's that to do with it?"

"That puts Andy under the influence of the *spirits* of Tom and Jerry!" quoth Jones.

### Coming it Strong.

The papers last Thursday gave us a paragraph saying that "a party of colored people arrived at Cape May by the cars four hundred strong;" also that "the thermometer was 84 in the shade."

This latter piece of information about the weather may account for the party arriving at the Cape so *strong*.

ELEVATING THE BLACKS.—Putting Jeremiah in the Cabinet.

### "Tell That to the Marines."

By the foreign papers we see that Napoleon has changed all of his wooden ships, "three deckers," into floating stables. These transports, then, will hereafter be manned by the *horse marines*.

### Not a "Blind" to Everybody.

*Small Boy.*—"Oh! see his breastpin; what a big diamond!"

*Philosophic Boy.*—"That's the man wot runs Blind Tom."


**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

**Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

**Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.**

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

**Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.**

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26 tf 4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2403 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 16th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL SKILL has recently perfected **CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.** It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10ws6m
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 1uths6t

IF PREDISPOSED TO BILIOUSNESS nothing is easier than to prevent this constitutional tendency from culminating in some disease, by taking TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in small doses as an alterative. [9 3 1uths 3t
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

## REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14t Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 tfrp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

## TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY**

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

P. & G. LORILLARD,

B. A. VAN SCHAICK,

8 21 tuths13t No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.
The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 20 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
AMANDA BENNETT vs. JERVIS H. BENNETT. March Term, 1867. No. 11—In Divorce.
To JERVIS H. BENNETT, Respondent—Take notice of a rule has been granted in the above case, returnable on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case.
EDGAR E. PETIT,
9 3 tuths 5t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to
JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix,
ELM Street, bet. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.,
Or to her Attorney,
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
9 7 6t* No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| " | 24½ | " | " Loaded Shell. |
| " | 18½ | " | " Canister, filled. |
| " | 14½ | " | " Scrap Cast Iron. |
| " | 10½ | " | " Scrap Wrought Iron. |
| " | 1 | " | " Scrap Brass. |

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 s6

1867. FALL. 1867.

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CLOTH JOBBERS,

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Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

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MRS. M. A. BINDER,
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WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 8 16t

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ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

5 1uths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. B., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 6

## AMUSEMENTS.

ALF. BURNETT, at the Assembly Buildings, will give his popular programme of the past week for the last time to-night. Next week an entirely new list of comicalities will be given.

MRS. JOHN DREW opens the season at the Arch Street Theatre this evening as "Lady Teazle," in *The School for Scandal*. On Monday evening the eminent Miss Julia Dean will appear as "Julia" in *The Hunchback*.

MR. JOHN E. MCDONOUGH produces *The Black Crook* at the Academy of Music on Monday night. Mad'lles Pepita, Betty and Emily Rial will positively appear with the *Ballet Parisienne*.

W. E. SINN & Co. open the New Chesnut Street Theatre on Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence in *Crase*. Next Saturday afternoon the capital comedy of the *Road to Ruin* will be played for the matinee.

SHAKESPEARE'S fairy spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* closes the fourth week of its very successful career this evening at the Walnut Street Theatre. We are glad to announce that it will be played for some nights to come.

MR. PILGRIM promises positively that Mr. Fox will open the American Theatre next Saturday night, with a company of seventy favorite artistes, including Johnny Mulligan, Robert Butler, Denny Gallagher, Frank Wood, James Pilgrim, R. M. J. Siner, Billy Boyd, Johnny Pierce, Mons. Alexander Baldy, the Arabian Brothers, Misses Alice Seidler, Millie Kilmyer, Susie Summerfield, La Rosa, Laurent, Amelia Wells, Jennie Stone, the Robinson Sisters, the Wesner Sisters, and many other old favorites.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer a splendid entertainment every evening, at their "Family Resort," Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

BLIND TOM is doing a great business at Concert Hall. Everybody should see this musical prodigy.

## THE PERIL OF REPUDIATION.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Careful observers of political currents must already have realized that there is gathering over this republic a cloud which threatens deeper disgrace than that of Bull Run, a heavier disaster than any Fredericksburg or Chickamauga. A defeat may be retrieved, a causeless panic dispelled, a lost State or province recovered; but the guilt and shame of systematic, wholesale villany, once branded unmistakably on a people, are rarely effaced. Infamy, once incurred, sits ever more and more lightly on the culprit; being compelled to wear its badge, he learns to disregard and defy it.

Our great national struggle with the slaveholders' Rebellion could only be brought to a triumphant conclusion by means of men and money. Brave hearts and strong arms in field and camp were indispensable; but weapons, munitions, food, tents, equipments, horses, etc. etc., were no less so. Civilized warfare becomes year by year more expensive and exhausting. The bombardment of a fortress like Sumter or Fisher costs money; it is impervious to naked valor. A defensive contest, like that of the Rebels, may be maintained almost without money; but had there ever been an hour in our struggle when the Federal Treasury was unable to respond to drafts upon it in currency that contractors would gladly receive in exchange for their muskets, their powder, their beef, their bacon, the war for the Union must have had a sudden and disastrous close. Of the many dark hours of that protracted agony, I recall scarcely one darker than that in which I learned that persons were passing from store to store in our city, offering to sell greenbacks for city bank notes and pay two per cent. difference. At a time when the premium on gold was nearly the highest, a prominent citizen bought a considerable amount of it to take home, saying, "I may need this for my marketing next summer."

In full view of national impotence, and fathomless treason, and utterly inexcusable discomfitures, our Government was forced to call on all who still had money, or could raise any, for loan after loan of millions upon millions. Every successive defeat created a necessity for another great loan. The lenders braved a heavy risk; for the national overthrow, if such should be our fate, was likely to be total and remediless. Had a disunion peace been dictated by Lee, after a crushing defeat of our main army on the Susquehanna or Delaware, it would have been followed by a pro-Rebel Democratic triumph in most of our States, and their consequent accession to the Southern Confederacy, leaving our national creditors utterly without redress. As the Confederate debt perished with the Confederacy, so the national debt would have virtually died with the Union.

But the Union gloriously triumphed, and its debt is a sacred lien on all the property of its people. No other debt takes precedence of it, whether in law or right. As we pay the pensions promised to the maimed heroes from our battle-fields, so are we to pay our National debt to the utmost farthing. And every attempt to evade such payment, however indirect or specious, is the proclamation of a rascality which has its root in treason.

We owe as a people precisely what we agreed to pay—manifestly that, or nothing. To say to our creditors, "Take something less," is no whit less villainous, though a little more cowardly, than to say, "We will never pay you a cent." The terms were prescribed by the nation, and by the nation they must be scrupulously kept. He who would repudiate the smallest portion would repudiate the whole, if he could.

The fact that the Government was constrained to make a gigantic forced loan, by declaring its greenbacks a legal-tender for certain purposes, is utterly irrelevant. That was decreed as a measure of imperative necessity, under the pressure of a calamitous, exhaustive war. During that war the Government impressed horses, fodder, etc., the property of private citizens, and paid for them as it deemed just; but it did not thereby to ignore or defy the sacredness of property. It simply affirmed the higher obligation of preserving the national existence.

We owed a gigantic debt when the war closed; we have paid off a tithe of it already. We might pay the residue within the next twenty years if we would. Nay, had the taxes been left as they stood in 1865, we should have paid the last dollar by the 4th of July, 1876. But Congress has taken off many taxes, and reduced others; and still we are paying off our debt month by month, and will continue to pay so long as any is due, if the taxes are left as they are.

But those whom the debt defeated hate those who lent the money which secured their overthrow, and will swindle them, if they can. Their journals assail the public creditors as a pampered class, the monopolists of exclusive and invidious privilege; their orators inflame the rabble with assaults on the debt and propositions to evade its honest payment. When gentlemen by birth and breeding, like George H. Pendleton, can gravely urge the issue of two billions and a half more of greenbacks, redeemable in nothing, and a forced exchange of these when thus rendered worthless by their superabundance for the interest-bearing bonds of the Government, payable in specie, it cannot be hard to guess how demogogues like Vallandigham and the Illinois Aliens will improve upon the suggestion. The progress of the canvass in Ohio has already rendered it obvious that the accession of the Democrats to power would insure a virtual if not an unequivocal repudiation of the national debt.

They will not be thus exalted, and the debt will not be squarely repudiated; yet there is danger of a more insidious, wriggling, cowardly misdealing with the national creditors. Men who should be ashamed of it do not hesitate to call for the repeal or abatement of taxes, as though the debt would somehow pay itself, and softly suggest that the nation's creditors might better assent to this, or accept that, than tempt the hazard of faring worse. But, should the people prove too knavish to pay them in full, they will not be paid at all. We shall not proclaim ourselves a nation of rascals to save five per cent. or twenty per cent. of the debt; if we repudiate at all, we shall cheat them out of the whole.

But there are those who softly whisper, "The interest is too high for a state of peace; may it not be reduced?" Certainly, I answer, so soon as men can be found who will lend us at lower rates; but to this end it is imperative that we maintain our faith unbroken. Our "Five twenties" will soon be falling due—that is, the Treasury has the option of paying them after they shall have run five years, and that term is already nearly out for a part of them. Let it be assumed that we shall never repudiate, and these may be converted at maturity into a non-taxable five per cent. having twenty or thirty years to run; and the saving of interest thus effected would serve to pay off the principal of the debt in two or three generations. But there can be no saving, no abatement, without the sternest integrity in our dealings with our creditors. Were it absolutely certain that we should always be honest and solvent, we might in time borrow, as Great Britain does, at less than four per cent.; while, if we begin to cheat, we shall not be able to borrow at all. No man can really afford to be a knave, and a debtor who owes largely least of all.

—Galvanism cures sea sickness.

## Miraculous Healing by a French Zouave.

A NEW SENSATION IN PARIS.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, there is a Zouave in Paris whose gifts of healing rival those of Dr. Newton, who was much talked of in New York some time ago. The *Star's* correspondent says:—

"The great novelty of the day, and the subject of all conversation, is the miraculous gift of healing possessed by a Zouave of the name of Jacob, who, by the mere exercise of his will, performs daily the most extraordinary cures on paralyzed persons who for years have been unable to move without assistance. The Zouave receives no payment for the boon he confers, he is perfectly unassuming in manner, and does not attempt to explain by what means he accomplishes the cures he undoubtedly effects. His regiment is quartered at Versailles, but in consequence of the difficulty the poor experienced in reaching the only portion of this barrack in which he was allowed to receive his patients, the Count de Chateauvillaid, himself a paralytic, offered him the use of several rooms in his hotel, where Zouave Jacob daily administers relief to thousands who flock from all parts. The Count publishes in *La Petite Presse* a plain statement of his own experience in the efficacy of Jacob's influence. He drove in his carriage accompanied by his wife, to the manufactory of M. Du Noyet, where Jacob was engaged with several poor and disabled patients. The Count, who had been paralyzed for years, was supported by his footman and a workman, who obligingly lent him his arm from his carriage to the *salle*, where he was allowed to take a place in the circle of the sick surrounding Jacob.

"Persons were being transported on litters or carried in men's arms to his presence, many being so utterly helpless as to be unable to sit upright, and only able to support themselves by leaning against each other. As soon as the room was full, Jacob entered and said, 'Let no one speak until I question him, or I shall go away.' Perfect silence ensued. The Zouave then went from one sick person to another, telling each exactly the disease from which he or she was suffering. Then to the paralytics he simply said 'rise.' The Count, being of the number, arose, and that without the slightest difficulty. In about twenty minutes Jacob dismissed the crowd. M. de Chateauvillaid walked to his carriage without the slightest difficulty, and when his wife wished to express her gratitude to Jacob, he replied that he had no time to listen, for he had other patients to attend to. Medical men are themselves taken by surprise, but the facts are not contradicted."

In a later letter the same writer says:—

"The 'Zouave Guerisseur' is decidedly the lion of the day. The importance attached by the public, as well as by the press, to the *soi-disant* cures operated by this private affords a striking indication of the temper of the public appetite in this country towards supernatural agency. France is a Catholic nation, and cannot do without miracles. To many the feats accomplished by the said Zouave appear as a delusive farce and extravagancy of superstition; but to many more I am assured it is a serious, all-absorbing faith. Scores of people in Paris, as well as Versailles, are actually made crazy by the miracles operated by Monsieur le Zouave. He has created the greatest curiosity, and hundreds of men and women of character and ability now seek opportunities to witness and investigate the phenomena produced by Jacob, le Zouave.

"If this Jacob is a mere impostor, which many persons broadly assert, it is nevertheless confessed by careful and candid investigators that he is most successful in concealing his imposture. The fact is that Jacob, disdaining the former manifestations of spiritualism, which merely consisted in rocking, lifting, rapping, or tapping, has had the good sense to turn his mind towards things of ordinary and tangible utility. He does not pretend to introduce you to Socrates and Solomon, to put you in communication with Voltaire or Alfred de Musset, and offer to describe to you the scenery of the planet Jupiter or the star Aldebaran; but he, more practical and matter of fact, undertakes to rid you of rheumatism, gout, amaurosis, palsy, etc. For startling effects, the phenomena which he produces are worthy of the age of Michael Scott."

### The Income Tax in England.

The following is an official statement of the income tax returns in England in the two financial years 1864-65 and 1865-66, and the amount of income charged with the tax:—

| Under | Year ending April 5, 1865. Amount of Income charged with Tax. | No. of Persons Charged. | Year ending April 5, 1866. Amount of Income charged with Tax. | No. of Persons Charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £100 a year. | £2,932,484 | 67,687 | £2,844,896 | 65,103 |
| 200 " | 14,045,365 | 159,709 | 14,738,413 | 168,681 |
| 300 " | 9,800,738 | 44,488 | 10,660,408 | 48,183 |
| 400 " | 6,128,531 | 19,171 | 6,530 115 | 20,528 |
| 500 " | 4,163,871 | 9 973 | 4,440 778 | 10,683 |
| 600 " | 3,810,631 | 7,128 | 4,189 889 | 8,145 |
| 700 " | 2,648,184 | 4,293 | 2,856,789 | 4,641 |
| 800 " | 1,989,374 | 2,754 | 2,141,214 | 2,954 |
| 900 " | 1,922,035 | 2,339 | 2,009,284 | 2,457 |
| 1 000 " | 980,929 | 1,070 | 1,025 682 | 1,110 |
| 2,000 " | 9,407,719 | 7,374 | 10,042 132 | 7,862 |
| 3,000 " | 5,070,380 | 2 204 | 5,514,658 | 2,406 |
| 4,000 " | 3,740,596 | 1,158 | 4,097,118 | 1,248 |
| 5,000 " | 2,681,816 | 677 | 2,936,722 | 658 |
| 10,000 " | 8,556,849 | 1,283 | 9,984,257 | 1,391 |
| 50,000 " | 16,478,075 | 886 | 18,574,473 | 953 |
| 50,000 and upwards | 14,077,333 | 107 | 13,380,791 | 133 |
| | £105,435,787 | 332,441 | £114,851,159 | 347,110 |

EGGS BY WEIGHT.—A dozen of eggs is a little more definite quantity than a dozen of potatoes, but still a very indefinite quantity. A dozen of eggs from little, scrawny, ill-kept chickens sell for the same price as a dozen from large, well-kept fowls, while the difference between them is as great as the disparity between the hens that produce them. Purchasers in the market take their chances for big and little, and each gets a fair average. But it is not so with producers, and here is where the justice occurs. The man who raises choice fowls, and keeps them in good condition, sells large, rich eggs for the same price per dozen that is paid for others one-third smaller. This operates as a discouragement to raising good hens, and as a premium on poor ones.

A writer in the Canada *Farmer* insists that eggs should be sold by the pound as well as meat and butter, and gives the difference in the average weight of a dozen eggs from different breeds of fowls, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Common fowls | 1 lb. 6 oz. |
| Spanish | 1 lb. 9¼ oz. |
| Grey Dorking | 1 lb. 10 oz. |
| Grey Dorking and Brahma | 1 lb. 14 oz. |
| Grey Dorking and Cochin | 1 lb. 15½ oz. |

These are the differences in the average weight from different breeds. Should we compare the poorest specimens of the poorest breeds with the best specimens of the best, we would find a difference of fully one-half, and yet all are sold at the same price. We buy and sell nothing at so loose an adjustment of quantity to price as eggs, except when we buy wood by the load. Even apples and peaches, when sold by number, have the price adjusted to the size. But big or little, an egg is an egg.

—It takes 130,000 bushels of oysters to supply the city of London annually.

—The sales of wheat in Toledo for three days, recently, exceeded 100,000 bushels.

—Mr. Cyrus W. Field is seriously ill at New Hamburg, N. Y.

—Joseph R. Scrogg, editor of the Freeport *Bulletin*, died in that place on the 19th inst.

— "Umbrellas Recovered Here" is the equivocal announcement of a Brooklyn storekeeper.

—A joint-stock company in Australia proposes to boil down ten thousand sheep per week into tallow.

—A Belgian paper reports that the evacuation of the fortress of Luxembourg continues rapidly, and that it was expected, at the time of writing, that the last Prussian soldier would be out by the 20th of August.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

EVILS OF BAD LITERATURE.—A youth employed as a milkman at Belper, in Derbyshire, England, has, without any apparent motive, attempted to murder an old housekeeper, under the influence of a long course of stories about Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. This is far from the first time that similar results have followed from the same kind of reading. Courvoisier attributed his assassination of Lord William Russell to a state of morbid sympathy with crime induced by the perusal of the then popular romance of "Jack Sheppard;" and the annals of the police since then furnish many other instances. Mr. Ainsworth (who of course thought of writing nothing more than amusing fictions) has been unfortunate in having popularized, and invested with a halo of romance, two such scoundrels as Sheppard and Turpin.

ADVERTISING.—A new art (says the *Review*) has lately arisen in London. The streets are now paved, not with gold, but with advertisements. The flowers of language now blossom under our feet. Just as geologists read in the various strata the evidences of plesiosauri and megalotheria, so now we may read the evidences of barbers and photographers. Shakespeare saw sermons in stones, but we now see advertisements in them. The stones, according to the fable, followed Orpheus; but now, judging by the verses, Orpheus follows the stones. Honor to whom honor is due. A clown of Drury Lane is said to be the inventor of this new method of advertising.

RELICS OF THE PAST.—Upon lifting one of the flooring deals in an old house about to be pulled down and rebuilt at Linlithgow, Scotland, paintings of a remarkable kind were discovered on the upper side of the floor and across the oaken joists. The names of "Lord Fleming," "Erle Demaz," "Lord Letoun," "Erle De Argyle," etc., have been found apparently in connection with their coats-of-arms. The house, whose walls are above four feet in thickness, is said to have been a great resort of the nobility in the time of Queen Mary; and tradition has it that each nobleman sat under his coat-of-arms before proceeding to the palace.

ENGLISH COINAGE IN 1866.—In the year 1866, 4,047,288 sovereigns were coined at the Mint in London, and 2,058,776 half sovereigns, 914,760 florins, 4,989,600 shillings, 5,140,080 sixpences, 4158 fourpences, 1,905,288 threepences, 4752 silver twopences, 7920 silver pence; also, 9,999,369 copper pence, 2,508,800 halfpence, and 3,584,000 farthings. Altogether, therefore, money was coined at the Mint in 1866 to the amount of £5,076,676 in gold, £493,416 in silver, and £50,624 in copper, or £5,620,716 in all. Worn silver coin of the nominal value of £115,000 was purchased from the Bank of England, for recoinage, and a loss of £15,648 was occasioned by its recoinage.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.—There is a cold-blooded style about the London *Spectator's* expectations—thus:—"The season for railway accidents has again commenced, and will probably last, as usual, till the end of the autumn. Our daily contemporaries this week have had their columns filled with them. The cure, however, is in our hands. Juries must give higher damages in all cases of injuries. Companies then will soon find that it is cheaper in the long run to keep up a proper staff of servants and good rolling stock and permanent way than to pay for compensation."

QUEER.—The connection between church music and soapsuds is not stated in the following advertisement from an English paper:—"Wanted, to live in Scotland, an under laundry maid, who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good ironer. She must be a member of the Church of England, a good singer, and willing to take part in a church choir. Address, by letter, C. B.," etc.


FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 2m(p)

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11]
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

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WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 12] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

U. S. SECURITIES

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York, 1 15


## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C." O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 19 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
9 6 7t A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.


GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyilies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. | No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

MOH CHY-TE

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street


## INSURANCE COMPANIES.


DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000 00 |
| 120,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,500 00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,000 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts) | 126,562 50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan | 54,720 00 |
| 66,000 | State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan | 44,620 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 50,750 00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,750 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 13,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 60 00 |
| 15,000 | 100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia | 15,000 00 |
| 7,150,143 | Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258 25 |
| 5,000,100 | Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 5,250 00 |
| *20,000 00 | Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000 00 |
| 186,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 186,900 00 |
| $1,045,000 par. | Market value | $1,070,389 75 |
| | Cost, $1,030,552 00. | |
| Real Estate | | 35,000 00 |
| Bills receivable for insurances made | | 27,047 25 |
| Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company | | 25,922 20 |
| Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. | Estimated value | 2,500 00 |
| Cash in Bank, $811,102 26. | | |
| Cash in Drawer, $447 14 | | 41,548 39 |
| | | $1,427,321 56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | Henry Sloan, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | William G. Boulton, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Edward Darlington, |
| John R. Penrose, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| George G. Leiper, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Hugh Craig, | A. B. Berger, " |
| John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, " |
| Jacob Riegel. | George W. Bernardou. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000 00 |
| Accrued surplus | 946,713 98 |
| Premiums | 1,206,432 15 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18. | INCOME FOR 1866, $435,000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
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| Isaac Lea, | Thomas Sparks, |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 1y

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 5, 1867.....$1,762,307 29

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

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| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | William Cummings, |
| Richard D. Wood, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| S. Morris Wain, | John P. White, |
| John Mason, | Louis C. Madeira. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLAM RUEHLEE, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 24

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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| SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, | HENRY HAINES, |
| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | W. C. LONGSTRETH, |
| RICHARD CADBURY, | WILLIAM HACKER, |

CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 9

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by

## DISASTERS.

**A Railway Train Precipitated into the Naugatuck River and Ten Passengers Drowned.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The passenger train on the Naugatuck Railroad, which left Waterbury at 7 o'clock last evening for Winsted, broke through the bridge across Branch river, about two miles from Thomaston. The couplings to the tender of the engine broke, and the baggage car went into the river.

Sixteen persons in the car were swept into the Naugatuck and carried over the dam at Thomaston. It floated three miles from the scene of the accident, and was at last secured, and five men clinging to it were rescued. Ten persons are supposed to be drowned. Six bodies have been recovered, one of them Lucius Skinner, Adams Express agent, of Winsted.

A son of Egbert W. Sperry, of Wolcottville, fifteen years of age, who left this city last evening for his home, was among the drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. Skinner ran a stage from Winsted to Hartford thirty years ago, and was well known and universally esteemed by business men here. The stores and factories at Thomaston are closed, and all are engaged in searching for the bodies.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 6.—The passenger train which left this city at seven o'clock last evening for Winsted, Connecticut, broke through a bridge across Branch river. The coupling to the tender of the engine broke, and the baggage car went into the river. The force of the current wrenched the forward passenger car from the track, leaving it with one end in three feet of water.

The baggage-car, in which were sixteen persons, was swept down the river, which empties into the Naugatuck, a short distance from the bridge, and carried over the dam at Thomaston, two miles below and three miles from the scene of the accident.

Five men were clinging to it when it was finally stopped.

Among those who are missing and supposed to be lost are John Softly, foreman of Winsted Division of the road; Lucius Skinner, messenger of Adams Express Company; John Canty, trackman, from Winsted; Quinn and McKee, trackmen, from Winsted; and another trackman from Wolcottville; also a boy, name unknown.

All the mail and express matter was lost. Six bodies have been found at different points on the river between the place where the accident occurred and Terry's factory, about two miles below Thomaston. One of them was that of Mr. Skinner, of Winsted, the Adams Express agent.

The boy who was lost was a son of Egbert W. Sperry, of Wolcottville, formerly in the Hartford Britannia Works. His body has been found. Four others are missing. The stores and factories in Thomaston are closed, and all are engaged in searching for bodies of the dead.

**Frightful Accident at the Chittenden County Fair in Vermont—Three Thousand People Thrown to the Ground by the Breaking of Seats—Fifty Persons Injured.**

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a frightful accident occurred during the races at the Chittenden County Fair grounds, in this city.

The seats, arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, while densely crowded with spectators, fell to the ground with a fearful crash, bringing down with them over three thousand people, over fifty of whom were injured, some, it is supposed, fatally, and many with broken limbs.

The structure was over thirty feet high. That more were not injured is almost miraculous.

**The Grotto Lupercale.**

An interesting piece of news, both from an antiquarian and historical point of view, comes from Rome. There has been brought to light by means of excavations in the grounds of the Palatinate, near the palaces of the Cæsars, the antique Grotto Lupercale. It is known that the histories, half religious and half civil, which are attached to this grotto go back as far as the Arcadians of Evandre, who raised an altar at this place to the god Pan. Afterwards, if we may believe the tradition, when the cradle which bore Romulus and Remus was cast upon the bank of the Tiber, these young adventurers crawled to this grotto, where they were suckled by a wolf. The grotto from that time became doubly sacred, and took the name Lupercale. This grotto, with the addition which had been made about and above it, was respected until the time of Augustus, but it subsequently disappeared with other heathen altars, destroyed by the hands of the Christians. M. Gori, who has the credit of this discovery, came upon it while following up the course of a pure stream of water which fell into the great Tarquin sewer, but which came from an unknown source. He found that this stream was fed by waters which came from the heart of the Palatine forest into the Grotto Lupercale and to the foot of this altar to Pan. Of the sanctified basin which secured this water but a few fragments remain. The source of the sacred stream has survived the temple and the temple its deity.

**Ruin from Secessionism.**

The following is an extract from a letter by Herschel V. Johnson, formerly United States Senator, and candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket:—

"As you perhaps know, I resisted secession as long as it was an open question. But when my State resolved upon it, I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should 'reap the whirlwind.' I have not been disappointed; and, though I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution, or the Union of my forefathers under it, though I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both, yet I now find myself, at the end of such a career, disfranchised, and assigned a position, in respect to political and civil rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. My home was in the track of Sherman's march. His army destroyed nearly everything I possessed, including my private papers and title-deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be let alone, I might rally from my prostration; but, at my time of life, in view of present surroundings, and the darkness that curtains the future, I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. I say these things in no spirit of unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune; but I would welcome it if, by the sacrifice, I could bring back to life the liberties of my country and the glories of the old Union."

**The Governor of California.**

Henry H. Haight, said to be elected Governor of California, is a native of Rochester, in this State, and is on the sunny side of forty-five years. He is a son of Fletcher M. Haight, formerly a distinguished lawyer in Rochester and in St. Louis, and subsequently eminent at the bar of San Francisco. He was, during the last years of his life, District Judge of California, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. The younger Mr. Haight graduated at Yale College in 1841 or '45; studied law in Rochester, and has practised most successfully at the bar both in St. Louis and San Francisco. He is a man of very decided talents, most pleasing address, and irreproachable character.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

**Ancient Pottery.**

M. Fouque, of the College of France, has recently returned from a journey of exploration in the island of Santorin, where he has found fragments of pottery, which are the more interesting because he has gathered them himself from a vegetable soil, at a depth of five or six metres, where they were overstrewn with objects carved in silver, and other little objects of gold. These objects, such as knives, points of arrows, and sharp blades, appear to prove that the age of working in clay and stone was followed immediately and easily by the use of metals, and that the employment of vessels and tools of stone was active at the moment when commercial relations with one and another nation were in their infancy, for these potteries appear to have been fabricated upon the coasts of Asia Minor.

**The Express War.**

The important suit of Waterbury vs. Ross and others of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company, before Judge Bernard in Chambers, has been decided in favor of the Merchants' Union Company, the Judge denying the motion of the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver, in an opinion which at some length reviews all the facts and law involved in the case. The Court finds the Merchants' Union Company solvent, owing no debts, and with several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The lightning melted a ring from the finger of a young lady at Wilbraham the other day.

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

### "TAMPERING WITH THE CONSTITUTION."

### Gen. Ord Removing Rebels from Office.

### YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS

### More About the Amnesty Proclamation.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

**General Ord Removing Rebels.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—General Ord is following in Sheridan's footsteps. He has removed the Mayor, City Marshal, and Councilmen of Vicksburg, and appointed in their stead General J. A. Mallby, Mayor; Captain A. C. Fisk, City Marshal; Captain Hynes, Deputy City Marshal, and Unionists for Councilmen. Other removals will be made there soon.

**The Yellow Fever.**

During August one thousand and thirty-nine deaths occurred in New Orleans, of which two hundred and fifty-five were from yellow fever.

**Personal.**

William Prescott Smith, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue in Baltimore, who went to Europe some time since to investigate and report on the revenue system in operation there, particularly in England, has just returned, and will soon make his report.

**The Effect of the California Election.**

The result of the California election has evidently determined the President to pursue a much bolder and more aggressive course than he has heretofore pursued in the matter of reconstruction.

**The Amnesty Proclamation.**

It is said to-day that the Amnesty Proclamation will not be issued before Wednesday next. It is still incomplete in details, and will probably be made the subject of another discussion in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Seward was in consultation with the President aconsiderable time this morning, it is understood upon this subject.

The opinion of the Cabinet that the Amnesty Proclamation reinstates pardoned Rebels in the right to vote, is in direct opposition to the interpretation of the law by the radical Congressmen, who contend that the Proclamation, while it relieves those thus pardoned from other disabilities, does not confer the right to vote. That the classes entitled to vote are specified in the Reconstruction acts, and the President cannot, by proclamation, change the law of the land.

The President, on the other hand, contends that the Constitution gives him power to pardon and relieve parties from all civil disabilities, and he is determined to exercise that right. Instructions to this effect to the commanding officers of the Military Districts may be looked for immediately after the proclamation is promulgated.

The weather is excessively warm to-day.

## LATER FROM EUROPE

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

### RESCUE OF THE YACHT JOHN T. FORD.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BERLIN, Sept. 7—Evening.—A pacific note has been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. Moustier, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.—The little schooner-yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore for Paris, before reported capsized at the entrance of the English channel, was found, a day or two since, on the coast of Ireland, near Queenstown, whether she had drifted. Valuable papers and other articles were found on board and taken to a place of safety.

**The Indian War.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Omaha despatches report that the steamer St. John, bearing the Indian Commissioners, was fired into near Fort Sully by the Indians, but no damage was done.

Major-Generals Rawlings and Dodge, and Major Dunn, of General Grant's staff; Colonel Meximer, commanding the escort; Mr. Van Lemont, geologist, Dr. Perry, and John E. Corwith, of the engineering party, were at Salt Lake August 29.

Seven coaches arrived at Denver on the 1st inst., with 225 sacks of mail matter.

**From Providence.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—Chief Justice Chase goes to New York to-night, and leaves that city for Washington on Tuesday next.

THE "COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER" AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon a very amusing occurrence transpired at the Central Station, where Alderman Beitler was sitting as committing magistrate. The name of William P. Belton was called, whereupon that gentleman appeared and asked for a few minutes' delay, in anticipation of the arrival of a couple of friends. Mr. Belton, with whom the public is already familiar as the "Commercial Traveller," who contested a seat in the Third District Democratic Senatorial Convention on Tuesday last, and had an additional "head put on him" by way of reward for his political zeal, was somewhat improved in appearance, and was able to open both eyes by a desperate effort. But his head and face still bore the marks of his terrific combat with the "bounty-jumpers," as he calls them.

In a few minutes Mr. Belton said to the Alderman that he would ask no further delay, but would conduct the case himself.

Mr. Timothy Heenan was then put upon the stand, and stated that he was a blacksmith by trade, and resided at No. 3 Walnut street; on the 3d of September he attended the Convention as a delegate, and was attacked by Belton as he was about entering the door; Belton caught him around the neck and struck him in the eyes, whereupon he struck Belton; there had been no previous difficulty.

The following colloquy ensued:—

Belton (his huge sides shaking with laughter)—What kind of a blacksmith are you?

Heenan (after some hesitation and parleying)—A carriage blacksmith.

Belton (shaking more than ever)—How long have you resided here?

Heenan—Three years.

Belton (growing more and more jolly)—Have you worked at your trade during that time?

Heenan (Belton meanwhile exploding with laughter)—No.

Belton (to the Alderman)—It is unnecessary to ask any more questions of this blacksmith. He has no visible means of support, and his real trade is known to everybody in this Court.

Heenan—I have been in the Custom House for nearly a year.

Belton—Yes, there have been a lot of bounty-jumpers there, but they are dropping out gradually.

Joseph R. Tatem then took the stand and testified that he also was interfered with by Belton on the occasion referred to, being thrown about and pushed against the wall.

The "Commercial Traveller" questioned him with great good humor concerning his bounty-jumping proclivities, and, finally, with a great effort to repress his merriment, inquired:—"Are you not the most notorious bounty-jumper in the country?"

To which Mr. Tatem responded:—"Not that I know of, but if you say so, it must be true."

The Alderman then inquired if there were any more witnesses, when the "Commercial Traveller" roared out:—"Are there any more bounty-jumpers here?"

He then sank down in an ecstacy of merriment, and the Alderman requested him to give bail in $600 to appear at Court.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon James Gilmore had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, charged with sneaking into a store on Bank street, and stealing a box of suspenders.

At the time of the theft a policeman happened to be coming along, and observed Gilmore carrying off the box. He then gave chase, but failed in reaching him, Gilmore being the fastest runner. Subsequently the suspenders were found in the College window, on Ninth street, where they had been evidently thrown by the young rogue when he was pursued by the officer. This morning the accused was arrested, and locked up for a hearing. He was held to answer for his thievish propensities in $600 bail.

Charles Danenhower was also held in the same amount, as an accomplice of Gilmore.

**A Costly Timepiece.**

The Marquis of Hertford is well known in Europe as the possessor of a rare and valuable collection of pictures, and also for his great taste and enthusiasm for *bric-a-brac* and rare antiquities. He has recently indulged himself in this direction to the extent of the enormous amount of forty five thousand francs which he paid a Mr. Maillet for a clock which is in the style called Boulle, and which is considered a masterpiece in its way. This clock belonged to the municipality of Verdun, Switzerland, to whom it was given in 1765 by a salt merchant, as an evidence of his gratitude after a long sojourn in that city. The clock, which, including a bronze pedestal, is some three feet in height, is composed of bronze and black ivory. The description does not appear to justify the enormous price paid for it; yet at the sales of *bric-a-brac* which frequently take place at the great auction mart of Paris, the Hotel Druot, there is always a large crowd of eager buyers who expend large sums for articles which have no intrinsic value.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD, SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Precinct, Thirteenth Ward, will meet at the house of George B Bleyler, SIXTH and BROWN Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. 9 7 2t*


DRY GOODS.

LO! AND BEHOLD!

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

*Bring You Glad Tidings of Great Joy!*

500,000 yards of Good Muslin, 10 cents per yard.
500,000 yards of first-rate Muslin, 12½ cents per yard.
800,000 yards of first-class 5-4 Muslin, 25 cents, 45 inches wide.

DON'T BELIEVE IT, COME AND SEE.

550 yards Calico, very pretty styles, 12½ cents.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

A large assortment at very low prices.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, from 25 cents, upwards.
Canton Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached, at good old times low prices, which will make you all rejoice.

CRY ALOUD, AND SHOUT FOR JOY,

And out of curiosity just go and view the SPOT, where you'll be sure to buy.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Figured Piques, Percales, English Chintzes, French Lawns, Light Cassimeres, must be sold out this week regardless of cost.

GUM BLANKETS! GUM BLANKETS!

A large lot selling at less than half price.

THE GRAND SECRET REVEALED

Of the Great Success at the old Dominant Corner of

EVANS & PHIPPS.

Here they are—Read and Reflect

No Gas Light required to Effect Sales.
One Low Price and Justice to all.
Goods Shown with Pleasure.

FAIR AND HONEST DEALING

We believe to be the only sure basis of Permanent Prosperity. Ladies, come to the

CENTRAL WIDE AWAKE STORE.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. COR. TENTH AND ARCH STS.

N. B.—KID GLOVES. A large assortment of beautiful shades and colors. 1t

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

$1 EMPRESS CLOTHS.

All New Shades, good quality.
Plain and Corded Heavy Poplins.
Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·00 up.

$1·25 FRENCH MERINOES,

Of the extra wide heavy make.
Finest French Merinoes Imported.
50 cent Figured Wool Delaines.
Plain Wool Delaines, good assortment.

$5·00 BLANKETS.

250 pairs heavy large Blankets, $5·00 and $6·00.
Superb Blankets for $8·50, $9·50, and $10·00.
Mammoth Stock of Blankets, $4·50 to finest made.

50 CENT FLANNEL.

Another lot that extra good white at 50 cents.
Good White Domet Flannels, 28, 31, and 33 cents.
Grey extra good Twilled Flannel, 40 cents.
Best Red Twilled Flannels.

LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in Towels and Napkins.
Table Damasks, some extra good, under price.
Best Shirting Linens by the yard or piece.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Lawn and Long Lawn.

$1·50 WATER-PROOF.

$1·37½ Real Water-Proof Cloths.
$1·75 Real Water-Proof, best made.
80 cent good All-wool Cassimeres.
$1·00 Heavy All-wool Cassimeres.
$1·12½ and $1·25 superior All wool Cassimeres
$1·50 extra good All-wool Cassimeres. 9 7 stuth

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OPEN TO-DAY, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

COTTON DIAPER, GOOD, 24 INCHES WIDE, $1·75, $2·00, AND $2·20.

SCOTCH DIAPER, VERY HEAVY AND WIDE, $3·50 AND $4·00.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, 62 AND 75 CENTS.

LOOM TABLE LINENS, 50, 62½, 75, 87 CENTS, AND $1·00.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS IN VARIETY

FINE FRUIT DOYLIES, $2·00, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75 AND $3·00 PER DOZEN.

DAMASK DOYLIES, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00 AND $2·25 PER DOZEN. 3 9 stuth

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

*WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.*

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25. Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 26 ABOVE RACE.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, $1·37½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas.
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.
Colored Poplin Alpacas.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·00 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·00 per pair.
200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER

1 11 8mrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILKS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH AND GERMAN POPLINS,
SILK RIBBED POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND DELAINES,

All for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. 9 8 tuths3t4p

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which having been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our assortment will include

SILKS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY,
PIM BROS.'S IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH REPS,
PLAID CREPE CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINOES,
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

*And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods.*

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
JOUVIN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughout the season. 8 2 wsmsmrp

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SHIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

MOW GIRARD

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING, FROM AUCTION,

ELEGANT REAL LACE CURTAINS.

Handsome Lace Curtains, $3·00 per pair, worth $5.
Elegant " " $5 " " $7.
Magnificent " " $20, $30, $40, $50, cost nearly double to import.

The above goods comprise some beautiful designs, and are well worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as they comprise the largest and best assortment in the market, at LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

50 pairs of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reduced; Pim Bros. & Co., genuine.
IRISH POPLINS, our own importation.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, from auction.
Plain and Plaid all-wool French Poplins.
Real Lyons Cloaking Velvet, cheapest in the city.
A splendid assortment of BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS, very low.
200 REAL LACE (Val.) HDKFS., $3·25, extra cheap.
HANDSOME LACE (Points) COLLARS and BARBES.
100 dozen Silk Neck Ties (Ladies), 12½ to 50c.; cost over double to import.
The best Hemstitched Hdkfs. in the market for 25c.
Great bargains in Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gents'.
HOSIERY, closing out, reduced.
Best French Corsets, reduced,
HOOP SKIRTS, reduced.
HOOP SKIRTS, closing out.
Best make of Water-proof Cloakings.

E. R. LEE,

8 23 2t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, an 1 Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
16th & Race Sts. Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

9 12 2mrp

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.